The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

January 2, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. Humidity " 76, "

January 2, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 50 p.m. 67 Humidity " 81 " 81

2817 號七十月一十年寅甲 SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915. 大拜禮 第二月正英曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS $36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

LOSS OF H.M.S. FORMIDABLE.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TORPEDOED.

Further German Territory Taken.

WALFISCH BAY AND SOLOMON ISLAND PORT OCCUPIED.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Loss of the Formidable.

Jan. 1, 4 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that so far it is uncertain whether the Formidable was sunk by a mine or a submarine.

A British light cruiser picked up 71 of the survivors, and it is possible that others have been rescued by other vessels.

Jan. 1, 6.15 p.m.

The vessels of the Formidable class were completed in 1901 and refitted during the years 1909—1911.

Jan. 2, 1.15 a.m.

The Admiralty publishes a list of 80 survivors of the Formidable, including three lieutenants, an engineer commander, two assistant paymasters and six midshipmen. It promises another list.

A Brixham trawler has saved 70 in addition to the above.

No Reports.

An official statement issued at Paris in the evening says no reports have been received of to-day's operations.

Artillery Engagements.

Jan. 1, 5.35 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—

From the sea to Rheims fighting has been confined almost exclusively to artillery engagements.

The enemy bombarded, without result, St. Georges and a bridge-head defence organised by the Belgians southward of Dixmude. A lively cannonade turned to our advantage between La Bassee and Carency, also between Albert and Roye, and in the districts of Verneuil, Blanc Sabionnear and Crsonelle. At the latter point we further demolished some German works.

We maintained our gains at Perthes and Beausejour.

The enemy made a most violent attack at Bois de la Grurie. Along the whole front he gained at some points fifty metres, but was immediately counter-attacked.

Violent artillery engagements are taking place at Verdun.

Fierce German Night Attacks.

The enemy, north-west of Flirey, made six fierce night attacks in attempting to re-capture lost trenches. Our troops brilliantly repulsed them.

Our aviators made night bombardments on the railway stations at Metz and Arnville.

We continue to progress foot by foot at Steinbach. The enemy's artillery in the morning showed great activity, but our batteries in the afternoon assumed a clear advantage.

Our New Armies.

Jan. 1, 10.25 p.m.

An Army Order issued to-night announces the creation of new armies, each generally consisting of three Army Corps.

Generals Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Archibald Hunter, Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir Leslie Rundle and Bruce Hamilton, command the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth armies respectively.

Major General Monro commands the first corps, Lieut. General Fergusson the second corps, and Lt. General Plumer the fifth corps.

New Year Wishes.

Jan. 1, 10 p.m.

The King has telegraphed to President Poincare his good wishes for the New Year, which is certain to witness the drawing closer of Anglo-French friendship under the Alliance, and hoping that the war will soon be brought to a victorious conclusion.

President Poincare replied reciprocating the wishes and expressing confidence in victory. France was resolved to fight to complete the triumph.

The Indian Situation.

The following is a copy of a telegram received by the General Officer Commanding, Hongkong, from the Chief of the General Staff, India:—

Delhi, Dec. 31, 1914.

The situation continues to be satisfactory. The conduct and bearing of the Indian troops at the front, of which the bestowal of Victoria Crosses and other rewards bears eloquent testimony, leaves nothing to be desired.

Additional grants of land for good military service have given great satisfaction.

A generally more curbycent (*sic*) feeling prevails; there are fewer withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Bank and gratifying signs of an improvement in trade.

Recruiting continues altogether satisfactory.

The visit of the King-Emperor to France has created a most favourable impression.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition this morning:—]

Calling Up Men in Africa.

Dec. 31, 8 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria reports that a communique issued there states that it is the intention of the Government to employ the powers of the Defence Act and commandeer men for service in German South-West Africa and the Union and not to depend wholly on volunteers.

The situation which has arisen cannot adequately be dealt with by volunteer recruits.

Latest from France.

Jan. 1, 2.15 a.m.

The Paris official evening statement says that yesterday evening the attack by the enemy, who attempted, after a lively fusillade to debouch from Bois de Forges along the left bank of the Meuse, was immediately repulsed.

The positions which we have won at Steinbach have been maintained and we continue to attack the enemy's positions there.

There is nothing noteworthy to report elsewhere.

Russians Mow Down the Enemy.

Jan. 1, 4.20 a.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says:—

Between the Vistula and the Pilica on December 30, we repulsed German attacks south of the Bolimow-Mszczovice Railway and successfully counter-attacked the Germans north of Rawa.

The enemy at Jesergetz, near the Pilica, was allowed to approach within 300 yards of the trenches, but was then mowed down with enormous losses. Our use of hand grenades was most successful.

The enemy's attacks midway between Tomaszow and Opoczno were repulsed, as also was an Austrian offensive near Zikrzew.

The fighting in Western Galicia continues in our favour. Whole companies of the Austrians were exterminated by the bayonet. In the Baligrod district 3,000 prisoners were taken during the enemy's precipitate flight.

Prince Louis Honoured.

Jan. 1, 12.50 a.m.

The Gazette announces that the Cross of the Victorian Order has been bestowed on Prince Louis of Battenberg.

British Battleship Sunk.

Jan. 1, 3.5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the battleship Formidable has been sunk in the channel.

[The Formidable was attached to the Fifth Battle Squadron. She was launched in 1901, had a displacement of 15,000 tons and was armed with four 12 inch and twelve six inch guns.]

Reported Loss of French Battleship.

Dec. 31, 11.10 p.m.

It is reported that a French battleship has been torpedoed in the Adriatic. There are no details to hand.

The American Note.

Dec. 31, 11.10 p.m.

The Press Bureau issues to-night the official text of the United States Note, with a brief covering note by Mr. Page, American Ambassador, assuring Sir Edward Grey that it was made in the friendliest spirit, in the belief that frankness would better serve the continuance of the cordial Anglo-American relations than silence, which might be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course which the United States cannot but consider as an infringement of the rights of American citizens.

Walfisch Bay Occupied.

Dec. 31, 11.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown reports that a strong Union force re-occupied Walfisch Bay on Christmas Day.

French Success in Alsace.

Dec. 31, 5.35 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—

Our troops entered Steinbach and carried half of the village, house by house.

From the sea to the Aisne all is quiet, except that there have been artillery duels at some points.

The enemy in the Rheims district blew up two of our trenches and then attacked them, but were repulsed.

Second Line of Defence Captured.

We captured, north-west of Mesnil-les-Hurlus, some sections of the enemy's second line of defence, and also carried some trenches northward of Beauejour. The enemy counter-attacked; but was repulsed; thereupon we again advanced. The Germans attempted to retaliate from the east, but were caught by our artillery fire and dispersed.

We advanced slightly in Argonne, in the region of Fontaine-Madame, by exploding a mine, occupying the hollow thus formed.

We took 150 metres of German trenches in Bois de Montmare.

The Occupation of Valona.

Dec. 31, 6.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Valona states that the Italian occupation of Valona has been sealed by the hoisting of the Italian and Albanian flags at the Prefecture. There was an enthusiastic scene.

Australians' Latest Capture.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states that Australians have occupied Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands, and hoisted the Union Jack.

Fleet Commander Hewlett Rescued.

Jan. 1, 12.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Dutch trawler has rescued Fleet Commander Hewlett (who took part in the raid off Cuxhaven, and whose seaplane was wrecked) and has arrived at Ymuiden. So far the trawler has been unable to enter port, owing to bad weather.

What Britain Has Done.

Jan. 1, 12.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the British Ambassador, Sir W. Buchanan, in a vigorous speech at the English Club, replied to a small and insignificant section of Russians, who were influenced by Germanophiles and were criticising Britain for not exerting her full strength.

The Ambassador eloquently showed the magnificent work done by the Navy in commanding the seas, bottling up the German Fleet, and securing supplies for the Allies, while the chief tribute to the Army, he said, came from the Germans themselves at Mons, on the Marne, the Aisne and the Yser. Britain was the main object of German hatred, because she knew that the British Empire's resources blocked Germany's dream of world domination.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams appeared in our Special Edition published yesterday:—]

Fighting in Asia Minor.

The Russian Caucasus Staff report that the movement of large Turkish forces was checked in the region of Olty, where fighting is developing. On December 26 the Turks were defeated in the region of Dutah and suffered heavy losses in killed and captured.

The Nancy Raid—A German Statement.

Dec. 30, 12.25 a.m.

According to a recent German statement, the Zeppelin raid over Nancy was a reprisal for the French attack on Freiburg. The French aviators, however, only attacked points of military importance, such as airship sheds and railway stations, whereas the Germans dropped bombs in the middle of the town, where only the civil population could suffer.

Soudan's Loyalty.

On the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Turkey, Sir R. Wingate made a tour of the Soudan and explained fully that Great Britain's action against Turkey was caused solely by Turkish aggression. Many of the most prominent inhabitants remembered the frightful oppression under Turkish rule and realised the immense benefits brought by British protection. The loyalty of all classes of the population is amply proved by numerous letters and speeches expressing willingness to co-operate for the defence of the country against the enemies. Offers of help are so numerous as to be embarrassing. The *Soudan Times* says that, whatever misery may be caused by the war, it has at least given proof that British work in the Soudan has not been in vain.

South Africa—Maritz Looking for Trouble.

Dec. 30, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria wires that a commando of eight hundred men, mostly rebels, under Maritz and Kemp, attacked four hundred and eighty loyalists near Kakamas, on December 12. A running fight ensued; but the rebels, whose attempts to outflank their adversaries were repeatedly defeated, eventually withdrew.

Germans Lose Enormously on the Vistula.

A Petrograd communique says that there has been a lull along the left bank of the Vistula, except near Bolimoff and Inovlodz, where desperate fighting continues, the Germans losing enormously.

Russians' Victorious Advance in West Galicia.

The Russians are advancing victoriously in Western Galicia, fighting successfully for the passes of the Carpathians.

Business Resuming in Paris.

The Bank of France has returned to Paris. The War Ministry returns during the first week of January.

Aeroplanes over Dunkirk.

Seven aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Dunkirk.

The Cabinet and The American Note.

Dec. 30, 4.45 p.m.

The Cabinet met in the afternoon, there being a full attendance. It is understood that the members considered the American Note, which it is expected will occupy the Government a considerable time.

Probable Discussion by American Ambassador and Sir E. Grey.

The American Ambassador will probably be invited to discuss the matter with Sir Edward Grey.

The Bulwark—Inquest on Victims.

Dec. 30, 5.45 p.m.

An inquest in connection with the loss of life in the disaster to H.M.S. Bulwark has been held at the Admiralty. The evidence showed that no ammunition was being loaded at the time of the explosion, and there was no evidence of treachery or of loose or bad cordite. The actual cause of the explosion is unknown, but it was internal, and the Admiralty was entirely satisfied that it was an accident. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

French Progress Continues.

Dec. 30, 1.5 a.m.

A Paris evening official report says that there have been no incidents of importance, except bombardments in the region of Arras and on the heights of the Meuse. There has been progress, which apparently was of a marked nature, in the Champagne region.

Bad Weather.

Bad weather persists along most of the Front.

Marked Progress of the French.

Dec. 30, 5.20 p.m.

A Paris communique says: In Belgium we gained a little ground in the Nieuport district, opposite Polders and to the north of Lombaertzyde. The enemy violently bombarded Saint Georges, which we placed in a state of defence. We carried a German *point d'appui*, south-east of Zonnebeke and between Becelaere and Passchendaele. There is nothing to report from the Lys to the Oise, but the enemy displayed a recrudescence of activity in the Aisne and Champagne districts, where there was an especially violent bombardment, to which we effectively replied. We made slight progress in the Argonne region at Four-de-Paris. There was a cannonade along the whole front between Argonne and the Moselle, and it was especially intense on the heights of the Meuse. The enemy in the Vosges attacked Tete-de-Faux but was repulsed. We are consolidating our positions in Upper Alsace, where our heavy artillery silenced the mortars which have been bombarding Aspach.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A strong Union force has occupied Walfisch Bay.

French troops have entered Steinbach, in Alsace.

Australians have occupied Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands.

The official text of the United States' Note has been issued by the Press Bureau.

British revenue for the past quarter shows a satisfactory increase.

It is reported that a French battleship has been torpedoed in the Adriatic.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has been awarded the Cross of the Victorian Order.

In Galicia whole companies of Austrians have been exterminated with the bayonet by the Russians.

The New Year's Honours List is given to-day; it includes naval officers who have done good work in the war.

Fleet Commander Hewlett, who participated in the seaplane raid on German warships at Cuxhaven, has been rescued by a Dutch trawler.

The powers of the South African Defence Act are to be employed to commandeer men for service in German South-West Africa and the Union.

The British Ambassador to Petrograd has replied to a small section of Russians who have been criticising Britain for not exerting her full strength.

The British battleship Formidable has been sunk in the Channel, whether by a mine or a submarine is not known; 71 survivors have been picked up.

Further Russian successes are reported; in one case the enemy were allowed to approach within 300 yards of the trenches, when they were mowed down with heavy loss.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items appear to-day.

The Hongkong donations to the Prince of Wales' Fund now total over $200,000.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4 to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and some facts concerning the seizure of American oil tankers appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
A.D.C. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, January 6.
A.D.C. Matinee, Theatre Royal "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—4.30 p.m.
Sale of Woollen Suit Lengths—G. P. Lammert's Sales Room—11.30 a.m.
Saturday, January 30.
Jardine Fete, H.K. University, 3—7 p.m.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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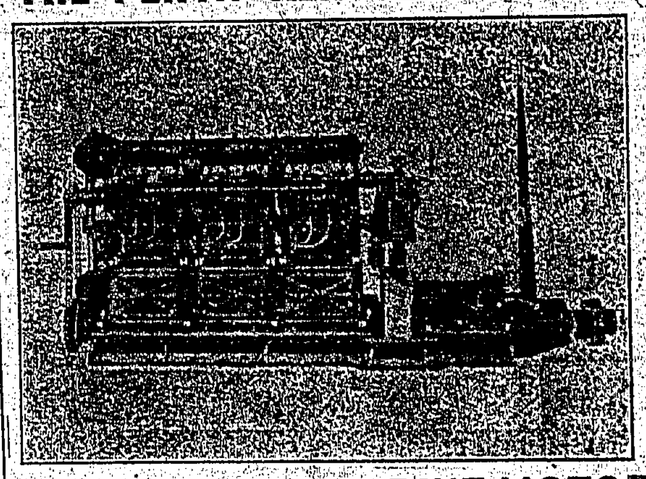

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Hongkong, 30th July, 1910.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

London Safe Enough.

And after all what is there to be alarmed about? Far less we should imagine than there is in the normal traffic risks which are encountered at this foggy and frosty season of the year in the hub of the universe. The Germans have allowed the best flying months of the year to pass. The aviator who crosses the North Sea in the next three months of snow, sleet, wind, rain and fog has his work cut out to keep afloat. If he should drift over the dark metropolis by accident, his chance of getting back to receive the reward promised by the Kaiser is a very remote one. Apart from the confidence of its inhabitants, London's very best allies for a spell are the oft-accursed fog and westerly gales, but even without them the dear old village is so well defended that it is still, and will be for a long time to come, we hope, the safest place in Europe.

China Mail.

The United States Note to Great Britain.

The announcement that the United States Government had sent a "long Note" to Great Britain with reference to the treatment accorded to American commerce by the British fleet need not be taken as in any way implying strained relationship between the two countries. There is, has not been for many years, and is not likely to be, anything in the nature of friction between Great Britain and the United States. Nor are the wishes in that direction of malignant nations likely to bring such a state of affairs about. To-day the vast majority of the inhabitants of the United States and particularly the officials are more than ever anxious to be on the best of terms with the British; and the feeling is cordially reciprocated in the United Kingdom and the British Empire generally. Both nations understand each other, are in no way envious of each other, and can respect each other notwithstanding the keen commercial rivalry that exists between them. Neither of them have any idiotic aspirations for world-wide conquest or desire to ride rough-shod over the weak or to ruin themselves in under-estimating the strength of those well able to look after themselves.

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Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

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W. B. ELWES,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 31st, 1914.

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GENERAL NEWS.

European's Death at Woosung.

Early in the morning of Christmas Day, Mr. W. H. Woodbridge, a young man who recently came out to Shanghai from Manchester as a machinery expert, was found shot through the head, outside Woosung forts. He had been missing from Shanghai since December 7. A five chambered revolver was found near the body and there was a bullet wound in the right temple. Dr. Bennett saw the body almost immediately after it had been discovered and telephoned to Shanghai, and it was conveyed to the mortuary during the day. It was known that Mr. Woodbridge had had financial difficulties, but he appeared to view them far more seriously than he need have done. Three weeks ago a judgment summons was entered against him in the Shanghai Supreme Court for a comparatively small sum, but the deceased failed to answer, and upon a warrant being issued the Police were unable to find him in Shanghai. The deceased was a promising young man, and during his few months' stay in Shanghai had formed many friendships. In the absence of any other explanation, it is assumed that his temporary financial difficulties were indirectly the cause of his death, and it is most unfortunate that he should have allowed them to weigh upon his mind to such an extent.

Chinese Loans.

According to a message from Peking the Chinese Government is taking very strict measures for the control of the financial situation. It is recognised that the position is a difficult one, and nothing is being left undone to guide the nation through this critical period. The funds raised by the internal loan are being largely devoted to the redemption of short-term loans, bearing high rates of interest, a very wise financial proceeding. The Government has considerable faith in the country's faith in itself, however, for it is stated that a domestic loan of $50,000,000 is being considered for next year. This is an immense undertaking for the country, where internal loans on this scale have been hitherto unknown. That the Government should even have begun to consider the possibility of such an enterprise is in itself an auspicious indication of the Government's confidence in the resources and loyalty of the people.—*National Review.*

A P.M.S. Marriage.

The marriage arranged between Penelope Minna, younger daughter of Mr. H. G. M. Conybeare, of Delmore, Ingatestone, and granddaughter of Sir Richmond Shakespear, C.B., and Mr. J. M. P. Landon, of Cluny Estate, Slim River, Federated Malay States, third son of Harcourt Palmer Landon, of The Lodge, Shenfield, Essex, and grandson of Surgeon-General W. Munro, C.B., M.D., LL.D., will take place in January in the Federated Malay States.

Sale of Nelson Relics.

Two interesting Nelson relics are being offered for sale. They are the epaulette of gold bullion (which is missing from the Admiral's jacket at the Greenwich Museum) and a red silk sash worn by Nelson. They were given by Nelson to Tom Allen, formerly a seaman on board his ship and afterwards his butler and confidential servant. They were purchased by the grandfather of the present owner in 1823, when Lord Nelson's effects were sold at Burnham Thorpe, and are in an excellent state of preservation.—*Daily Mail.*

Zapata or Villa?

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 28.—Part of General Villa's forces are reported to have entered Mexico City, Villa himself remaining at Tula. In a personal message to press representatives here General Villa intimates his expectation of arriving at an agreement with General Zapata. In the event, however, of the latter refusing to accept his terms, General Villa contemplates an immediate assault upon the capital. Other advices received from places in the neighbourhood of Mexico City say that General Zapata is restoring order in the city and punishing his own men when they are found looting or molesting the inhabitants.

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BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S NOTE.

The Seizure of American Oil-Tankers.

The incident of the seizure—and subsequent release—of several American oil-tankers by units of the British fleet during the past few weeks is thoroughly explained in a Note which has been presented at the Washington State Department by the British Ambassador, acting under the direct instructions of Sir Edward Grey.

It will be recollected, says the *Petroleum Review*, that these seizures included the Standard Oil Company's new oil-tanker John D. Rockefeller with a cargo of illuminating oil consigned to a Danish port, and the arrest of the Brindilla and Platuria, two other oil-tankers, the former on her way to Egypt and the latter to Denmark, also with refined oil cargoes.

As is known, Germany at the present time is threatened with a very serious shortage of petroleum products, and the inference was that it was within the realm of possibility that she might attempt to replenish her supplies by securing consignments, destined in the first place to near-by neutral countries, and then reshipped to her nearest ports. After inspection of the cargoes of these oil-tankers, and having received the assurance that they were absolutely destined for consumption in neutral countries, and would not be reshipped to the enemy, the vessels were allowed to proceed.

Dealing with this subject, and framing his memorandum in accordance with the instructions from Sir Edward Grey, the British Ambassador at Washington has presented to the American Government the following elaborate and detailed reply, which is an explanation of the attitude of the British Government with reference to shipments of petroleum products to neutral countries.

"You are doubtless aware that in the last few weeks there has been a marked increase of the export of certain articles, as compared with previous years, to those neutral countries which are in direct communication with the belligerent nations. I will choose, among many, the single instance of mineral oils, and the returns for the month of September. Whereas the values of United States exports of the principal articles for that month as compared with September, 1913, have decreased from $107,000,000 to $74,000,000, or 30 per cent.; the export of gasoline, naphtha, etc., has increased from 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 gallons, or 15 per cent., and of fuel oil from 38,000,000 to 58,000,000 gallons, or 61 per cent.

"I need not point out that the course of the present war has shown the immense importance of the motor, the airship and the submarine, all of which are consumers of mineral oil. I may add that there is reason to believe that mineral oil in all its forms may be used for these purposes. A large proportion of the exports of this country has been consigned to neutral ports, and, according to evidence in our possession, has been transmitted from them to a belligerent country. As you are aware, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1863 considered vessels as carrying contraband, although sailing from one neutral port to another, if the goods concerned were destined to be transported by land or sea from the neutral port of landing into enemy territory. It then decided that the character of the goods is determined by their ultimate and not their immediate destination and this doctrine was at the time acquiesced in by Great Britain, though her own trade was the chief sufferer.

"On the other hand, the neutral countries concerned, who are anxious in the interests of their neutrality to avoid being used as bases for hostilities by either belligerent, are now making arrangements which will give sure guarantees that articles which may be used in war shall not be re-exported. In a word, they are anxious to prevent their ports from becoming the back door of either belligerent. When these arrangements are complete it is to be confidently hoped that trade between neutrals will be subject to little or no hindrance.

"But it is, of course, essential in the interests of free and undisturbed trade between neutrals, that every security possible should be provided in order to enable belligerents to form a speedy and sure judgment as to the neutral destination of goods which may be used for peaceful or warlike purposes.

SENTENCE ON BARBER SPY.

Seven Years' Penal Servitude.

Further revelations of the German spy system were made at the Old Bailey when Karl Gustav Ernst, a hairdresser, of Caledonian-road, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for having obtained and attempted to send to one Steinhauer, Germany's master spy, information about the movements of British warships.

The particular allegations against Ernst were that he attempted to procure a naval stoker, Fred Ireland, whose real name was Kruger, employed in H.M.S. Foxhound, to communicate information relative to ships in the Navy to Steinhauer at Potsdam.

Ernst, who gave evidence on his own behalf, stated that he had no witnesses to call, but, when sworn, made a very brief defence. "I wish to say," he said in a low voice, "I have never asked anybody to procure or give information about the armaments of his Majesty's ships; neither have I done so myself."

Ernst admitted that he was engaged in order to re-post letters, so that they might have an English postmark on them. He admitted that he had received from Steinhauer and re-posted letters addressed to Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves in Glasgow and Edinburgh, to Fredk. Augustus Gould (whose real surname was Schroeder) at an hotel in Rochester, and to Charles Parrot, a naval gunner, at Sheerness. All of these had been convicted of espionage.

Counsel asked: You protested you were a British subject. Why did you touch this dirty business?—I did it in a weak moment. Once I was in it I could not give it up.

Did you do it for money?—For the time being, yes.

At the time you sent the letter to "Ireland," didn't it dawn upon you that you were selling your country?—I didn't take it quite so seriously then.

Counsel called Ernst's attention to the statement in his petition that if he were deported to Germany he would be arrested as a British spy. "Surely your old friend Steinhauer would have seen you through?"

Ernst replied that he had been warned that if a man left the Secret Service he was suspected of betraying secrets and was a marked man.

"I hope you will be as merciful as the law permits," was Ernst's final appeal to the judge before he left the witness-box. To the jury he said he was absolutely ignorant of the contents of the letters he was repeating.

After the judge's summing up the jury in five minutes returned a verdict of Guilty.

American Admiral and Peace Talk.

"A new school has appeared in this country," said Admiral Ward of the U.S. Navy at Philadelphia recently, "which proclaims editorially that all war is murder. That is a little severe on that statue in front of the Union League and other patriotic statues you have in Philadelphia. It is a poor return for their gallantry in the face of the country's foe. Another school asks us to receive an international rebuff on one cheek while we prepare to turn the other cheek to receive another. Next they will turn their backs for the kick that always accompanies 'peace at any price.' I am glad that our old-time spirit is not wholly quenched by the poisonous gases of these philosophers, and that the ideal that it is a sweet and worthy thing to die for one's country still lives. It will be an evil day for us when we let the spirit of our mangled friends perish from this earth."

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

BEYTAGH.—On December 27, 1914, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. ffrench Beytagh, a daughter.

DEATHS.

McEUEN.—On December 20, 1914, Captain James Stewart McEuen, Deccan Horse, Indian Army; killed in action at the front. Age 38.

HYKES.—On December 27, 1914, at 7 Medhurst Road, Shanghai, Arthur Bowman, dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Hykes, aged 4 months and 9 days.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915.

CAPTURING GERMAN TRADE IN THE EAST.

We have heard quite a lot about the efforts that were to be put forward by British firms throughout the world to capture the trade which the Germans enjoyed in the past, and in this respect we are anxious to see those efforts extended to Hongkong and the other important centres in the Far East. No doubt individual energy is being expended with reference to particular firms, but is that energy going to have the same result as that which emanates from some thoroughly organised body? The large and more important establishments, in their enquiries after fresh lines, will quite naturally attend to the more important and largely dealt in manufactures, and in the effort to secure that trade they are apt to overlook, or thrust on one side, the less pretentious departments. It is an accepted fact that the German trade was built up by keen attention to the lines which many of our conservative firms would not deign to trouble about. German business men would go out of their way to obtain for a client something that did not yield so great a commission as many other articles they were able to supply, but they were content in having secured a customer and having added one more name to their books. The small man who could very well do with those lines despised by the more ambitious agents, unfortunately, has not the wealth or the organisation behind him to secure them for himself. By some organised method of investigation, the one-time German markets could be brought under analysis and those special departments which were neglected, and left almost entirely to Germans and Austrians to run, could be dealt with.

Our enterprising Allies, the Japanese, are not inclined to let the opportunity go by, and the Americans are not a whit behind them. There are men in the Colony at the present moment who are making enquiries for their respective countries and Chambers of Commerce, and in a very short time we shall no doubt see the result of this timely mission to Hongkong and Canton. With most Britishers in Hongkong, unfortunately, a few weeks appear to be neither here nor there, but at this period those few weeks are going to become a handicap so strongly in favour of those who are taking time by the forelock, as will surprise the somewhat easy-going Britisher. Some will no doubt content themselves with waiting for the reports of Home Commissions before they make any move, but the task of those Commissions is so gigantic that a lot of time will have passed before anything of a tangible or useful nature can reach Hongkong. That delay is in the competitor's favour, and will be all the more difficult to make up when we have others well established in the field.

The nation has paid dearly for her defence of right against might, and whatever advantages result from the battle it is fighting, should be seized as some compensation for that cost. It is obviously unfair to British posterity to waste opportunities such as may never come along again and those who are not with the guns should consider their obligation to the nation by securing on its behalf all the reward in the way of commerce it is possible for us to acquire. Is the characteristic lethargy of the Britisher going to permit of the present opportunity being lost for ever? Are we going to allow other nations to secure the plums and leave us the stones? These are the questions at the moment, because when, in the military sense, Germany is beaten, we have our fighting men once more labourers, and without industry their outlook will not be particularly bright or hopeful.

A Happy New Year.

A very happy New Year to all our readers. This is the time when, usually, one's mind is about equally divided between contemplation of the past and curiosity as to the future. This year, however, most of us will be feeling that we have but little time to spend on what has been, all our thoughts and energies—perhaps our fortitude as well—being needed to meet what is to be. There is not a man alive who can remember the coming of a new year under circumstances anything like those of to-day, or, if it come to that, who can look back on an old year that can compare with 1914 for grim interest. If we make little attempt to recapitulate the political events of the twelve months to which we have just said goodbye, it is because these are all too deeply imprinted on the public mind already. Five of those twelve months have disappeared like a flash, so closely occupied has the world been with war events; and the preceding seven, with their story of the Home Rule dispute, Home labour troubles and the Mexican tangle, will come in as a very good second in point of historical importance. For other nations we cannot answer, but, as regards Britishers throughout the world, it is safe to say that they are facing the New Year with hope and with courage, and that they are better men to-day for the strain which Fate has placed upon them during the past five months—because they have learned, as they had never learned before, to mingle self-reliance and self-distrust in reasonable, just and perfectly honourable proportions.

Our Friend the Moneylender.

Comment is not out of place on a moneylending case that came before the Puisne Judge on Thursday. A Chinese in Government employment borrowed a hundred dollars of an Indian, agreeing to pay back two hundred, in monthly instalments of ten dollars. As the borrower was in receipt of the magnificent salary of thirty dollars a month, it is conceivable that he found these periodical payments something of a drain. The Puisne Judge took this fact into consideration and made such an order—two dollars a month—as will keep Shylock from getting his full return for some little while. Why cannot the Government make an end of the moneylending trade as carried on on cent per cent lines? The needy man is fair game for such lenders as the individual under discussion, for, when trouble or an impatient creditor is at the door, it is human nature to seek to borrow, and not to look too closely into the terms of repayment. An ordinance making it a criminal offence to lend on anything above a statutory rate of interest would quickly rid society of a class of pests that has no moral right to the protection of the law at all.

Sir Henry Newbolt.

Admirers of Mr. Henry Newbolt's work will rejoice to hear that the Government has decided to make him a knight. Some year or two ago, when honours were being served out to all and sundry, we ventured the opinion that it was about time that his merits received recognition; many were the grumbles, too, when the laureateship fell vacant, at his claims to that honour being ignored. While speaking of poetry, it is not out of place to remark that his war-verses, a reprint of which we published a couple of months ago, are among the few that the next generation will think it worth while to remember. His right to official recognition does not, however, entirely rest on his poetry, for he is in the front rank of literary critics, and, as he showed in his Froissart stories, is one of the most delicate prose-writers of the day. Congratulations to the distributors of honours, on their perceptive powers—and when are they going to remember that there is a person called Rudyard Kipling still alive, and that W. L. Courtney, Edmund Gosse and Professor Saintsbury are literary men who deserve a little passing notice?

DAY BY DAY.

ALL OUR WORKS, EVEN THE GREATEST, ARE SO LITTLE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD'S NEED; ALL OUR WORKS, EVEN THE LEAST, ARE SO GREAT IN RELATION TO THE DOER'S FAITHFULNESS. THERE IS THE SECRET OF SELF-RESPECT. GO, TAKE UP YOUR WORK AND DO IT. DO IT WITH CHEERFULNESS AND LOVE; SO SHALL YOU SHINE WITH A GLORY WHICH IS ALL YOUR OWN—A GLORY WHICH THE GREAT HEAVEN OF UNIVERSAL LIFE WOULD BE POORER FOR MISSING.—Brooks.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62.; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 55; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chenan to-day at 2 p.m.

Count the Columns.

On Thursday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 42 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

Lady Rees Davies.

Lady Rees Davies arrived by the s.s. Arcadia yesterday.

Back Again.

Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Moss returned by the s.s. Arcadia yesterday.

No Dogs from Shanghai.

No dogs brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the 27th day of December, 1914.

Killed at the Front.

Lt. D. S. Dodgson, R. G. A., who was attached to the 88th Coy R. G. A. in Hongkong, has been killed at the front, while serving with the heavy artillery.

Chief Officer Stabbed.

A month's imprisonment was the sentence imposed on a Japanese seaman who stabbed the chief officer of the s.s. Kirin Maru, by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. A severe punishment was asked for.

Special Parsee Prayers.

To-morrow afternoon special prayers will be offered at the Parsee Club, Elgin Street. Mr. N. H. Mody will preside and Jasan ceremony will be officiated by the Parsee priest. All Parsee ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Concealed Opium.

Two Chinese who had opium concealed on their persons were prosecuted by Revenue Officer Wilden, at the Police Court, this morning. One man was fined $630, or in default four months' imprisonment and the second was fined $420, or in default three months.

Victoria Theatre.

The Victoria Theatre has had overflowing houses over the New Year holiday, and so popular has the "Bells of Rheims" film proved that the management has decided to keep it showing until Tuesday. Apart from this there will be a new programme to-morrow (Sunday) night.

Bijou Theatre.

Standing-room only was to be had at the matinee at the Bijou Theatre yesterday afternoon, when the new coloured film, "The Dungeon of Despair" was screened. We understand that a new war picture is on its way to this theatre. A fresh programme is entered upon to-night, which contains a number of interesting pictures.

A House to House Collection.

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—A special correspondent from Munster reports that the Dutch papers say the commander of the district has summoned the burghers and requested them to hand over all the gold they possess in exchange for silver and paper. The clergy are directed to use their influence with the country people to this end.

German Admiral's Mistake.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—It is stated that Admiral von Spee, in command of the German Pacific fleet, underestimated the strength of the force sent against him. He attempted to destroy the wireless station at the Falkland Islands. When he discovered his mistake it was too late, the British fleet was upon him and he was compelled to fight with an enemy which outmatched him in speed and strength.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A GLANCE AT THE SITUATION.

Why 1915 Finds the Allies Confident.

Britain and her Allies expect much from the year 1915, and at its beginning it is not inappropriate that we should take a general review of the situation. The war has now been in progress for just five months, and if events pan out along the lines they have hitherto taken, we may look, five months hence, to see Germany and her supporters tottering to their certain fall. With the average person the tendency has been to concentrate on daily happenings and to ignore the general trend of events, but if we pause for a moment and sum matters up we shall see the completeness of the hold which has been secured on our foes.

The most striking fact which obtrudes at the moment is that the Germans have had to give up their dreams of invasion on land and sea and are everywhere found on the defensive. The dash on Paris, as also the attempted advances on Calais and Warsaw, have had to be abandoned, while if we look elsewhere we shall see something of the plight in which they find themselves. The German merchant marine has been obliterated from the world's seas; the Kaiser's Colonial Empire has been dismembered; German industry is paralysed; hundreds of thousands of the nation's best men have been killed, maimed or captured; Germany's overseas Fleet has been smashed up; her Great War Fleet has been reduced to impotence; and the nation is faced with economic collapse.

The Other Side.

If we look at the other side of the picture, we shall find ample cause for satisfaction. Supreme at sea, we are also pressing the enemy from all sides on land. Our commerce is uninterrupted, supplies are coming along as usual, our men are filled with a spirit of confidence bred by success and a knowledge of the justness of our cause, and our military strength is increasing rather than diminishing as the days go on. Everybody now sees that this war has resolved itself into a supreme test of endurance, and, as the race will be to those who can hold out longest, we can confidently look for victory. Germany has long since reached the zenith of her strength, and every man now lost means a lessening of her powers of resistance.

When the Truth Dawns.

We are told by some that Germany is as united in this war as are the Allies. On the face of it, that may be so, but if we delve into matters we shall see that that unity is merely superficial. The people have been fed on wilfully distorted accounts of the general situation. And so long as the real facts are kept from them, we can well understand their standing up for the war believing in the dual success of their arms. But when they are brought face to face with the grim realities—and every day is bringing that time nearer—then we may look to see internal strife, if not, indeed, open rebellion. The military element in Germany may be, and probably is, willing to fight till the last gasp, but the question is: Will the great bulk of non-combatants, in the last extremity, have the moral courage to commit national suicide, which is precisely what falling in with the Kaiser's behests will imply?

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

To-morrow's Service at the Cathedral.

In conjunction with the arrangements that have been made at Home for a day of intercession in connection with the war, a special service will be held to-morrow morning in St. John's Cathedral and special prayers will be offered up during the day.

Matins will be attended by H.E. the Governor and a large number of officials. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Victoria, and the collection will be taken in aid of the Belgian Refugees' Fund.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Jan. 2, 1890.)

The Dollar.

January 2, 1890.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/1⅛."

Well-known Parsee's Death.

December 27, 1889.—"Mr. H. M. Mehta, one of the best-known members of the Parsee community here, died to-day after a short illness. He was a popular citizen and one of our hardest-working Volunteers, having been long connected with them, and, only the other day, promoted to the rank of lieutenant. His funeral, this afternoon, was attended by many comrades in the corps and numerous friends."

"Ali Baba" at the City Hall.

December 27.—"The members of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club made their debut in burlesque at the Theatre Royal last night, before one of the largest and most brilliant audiences that has ever assembled in that popular institution. His Excellency Governor Des Vœux and the *elite* of the Colony were present to witness the novel and somewhat daring experiment of our local amateur talent in an altogether new field, and we doubt not that the almost universal opinion will be that, taking the performance as a whole, and making allowance for difficulties that were inseparable from such an undertaking by amateurs, a great success was achieved."

Hongkong Derby Nominations.

December 28.—"The Hongkong Derby for 1890 has closed with twenty-eight nominations."

Alice Memorial Hospital.

December 28.—"The Park Guild of this Colony has given the sum of $500 to the funds of the Alice Memorial Hospital. We trust the other wealthy Guilds, and their name is legion, will see their way to follow this praiseworthy example."

Christmas in Hongkong.

December 28.—"Bright and clear, if seasonably chilly, was Christmas Day in this "chief gem in Britain's crown", as Sir Jawge called Hongkong. And we venture to think in no place in England's dominions was it more thoroughly enjoyed, at any rate by the European population, from His Excellency down even to the broking element."

Russia and Egypt.

December 30.—"The Russian Government has given notice that it will not approve of the Egyptian conversion until France has signified her approval."

(Fortunately to-day Russia, France and England are all very much agreed on the subject of Egypt.)

Accounts of his Madness.

December 30.—"The mad King of Bavaria smokes about a hundred cigarettes daily. That accounts for his madness."

(The Kaiser's apparently needs no accounting for; it seems to have been there from the beginning.)

Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.

December 30.—"The third ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., took place this afternoon. There were present Mr. Granville Sharp (chairman), the Hon. Mr. C. P. Chater, Messrs. J. D Humphreys and W. H. Ray (directors), H. Humphreys, D. H. Mackenzie, C. Carvalho, J. F. da Roza, E. Barnie, J. P. A. da Silva (manager) and E. W. Maitland (secretary.) In the course of his remarks the Chairman said that the statement of accounts for the current year was altogether a satisfactory one. The Company, after the first year of its existence, was suffering from a burden of over $19,000 incurred in losses arising from various causes; and now there was only the sum of $5,228.65 owing."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for Jan. 2, 1890.)

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—199 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$103 per share, buyers.

THE CYCLING MANIA.

Kowloon Roads Not Safe Now.

In imposing a fine of $10 on each of eight Chinese for riding bicycles to the common danger in Kowloon, Mr. Hazeland, this morning, observed, "The roads in Kowloon are not safe since this bicycle mania started."

$10,000 IN FINES.

Sequel to Opium-Running.

Opium valued at $1,080 was handed to an agent of Revenue Officer Wilden, and before the sellers could complete the bargain they were arrested. The "business deal" commenced in Yaumati, but finished on the Victoria side of the water. Two men were arrested, and at the Police Court, this morning, they were each fined $5,000, or in default twelve months' hard labour.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Charles Alexander Dick Melbourne to be Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, In Prize, with effect from the 19th November, 1914, vice Mr. George Herbert Wakeman, resigned.

Mr John Daniel Lloyd to be a Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, In Prize, with effect from the 27th November, 1914, vice Mr. John William Lee Jones, resigned.

FRENCH PASSPORTS.

It is notified in the Gazette that the Consul-General for France at Hongkong has received instructions from his Government that for the future every person proceeding to France, or to French Colonies, Protectorates or possessions must be furnished with a passport bearing his or her photograph and vised in a French Embassy, Legation or Consulate.

The bearer of the passport should attend in person before the French Agent charged with delivering the visa.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$73 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—$130 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$385 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—$41 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company — $100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—12½ per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$64 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—$222 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$69 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$110 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—$97 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue).—$43 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue).—$64 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. Ltd.—$104 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—$4 per share, buyers.

West Point Buildings Co. Ltd.—$46 per share, buyers.

CE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong Passes the $200,000 Mark.

The thirteenth subscription list of the Hongkong Prince of Wales' Fund shows that the donations so far received reach a total of well over $200,000. The list is as follows:—

Marine & Engineers Guild of China, Hongkong, 1st Sub.	$ 335.00
Messrs. Baptista & Co.	50.00
Mr. R. O. Pike ...	
" & Mrs. Wilding	
" F. Campbell ...	
" J. D. Cush ...	105.00
" R. R. Cuthbert	
Mrs. Pearson ...	
Mr. A. Ledeboer ...	
Proceeds of sale of "A Scout in Fairyland" per Mrs. Grant Smith & Mrs. Weston, 2nd Sub.	100.00
Mr. Tsang Chung ...	30.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—	
Swatow Contributions:—	
Mr. W. G. Lay ...	20.
" J. M. Forbes ...	20.
" G. D. Pitzipios.	15.
" S. Barker ...	10.
" C. Hodgson ...	10.
" R. B. McLachlan	10.
" G. H. Fletcher.	10.
" H. Marshall ...	10.
" A. MacGowan ..	10.
" H. G. Hobson...	10.
" Teo Yee See...	10.
Mrs. W. G. Lay ...	10.
Mr. T. Carr Ramsey	5.
" J. E. E Shore..	5.
" J. A. Pearne ...	5.
" C. S. Holdsworth	5.
" A. R. Pollock...	5.
" H. Walton ...	5.
" H. W. Hosking	5.
" C. H. Wood ...	5.
" F. K. Brownrigg	5.
" Tan Chiang-yong	5.
Miss Dawson ...	5.
Collected by the E. P. Mission ...	76.
Collected by the C. M. Customs ...	58.
	334.
Less difference in exchange	30.97
	303.03
Collected by the Victoria Dispensary, Hongkong.	49.50
Collected by Capt. S. R. Aitken, Hongkong	55.00
Collected by Mr. Herbert Goffe, Yunnanfu	16 50
"Yunnanfu"... ...	30.00
Messrs. Pentreath & Co.	100.00
Staff of Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.C.) Ltd. (December) ...	88.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—	
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey	90.00
The Corn Brownies ...	1.00
Messrs. J. D. Hutchison and Co.	$ 500.00
Foreign Members Kowloon Customs Staff	100.00
Messrs. Morse, Byers and Trowbridge ...	15.00
Hongkong Football Club	100.00
Mr. R D. Harvey's Fund:—	
Collected by Mr. F. D. Bisseker, Kongmoon	29.00
H. E. Victor	5 01
Interest to date ...	690 16
"Volunteer Pay" ...	19.22
Mr. J. B. Suga (£1.5.0)	13 60
Mr. C. W okey ...	50.00
Mr. J. C. Wong	20.00
Mr. Yan Wo... ...	2.00
Mr. Cham Mi ...	2 00
Mr. Yee Wo Shing ...	2.00
Mr. Edwin C. Wong	10 00
Mr. Tam Lau Kee ...	10.00
Mr. Tang Fai ...	5.00
Anonymous ...	50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:—	
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey... ...	64.50
H.K.V.R. No. 289 ...	4.92
Messrs. Macdonald & Co. 1st Sub ...	250.00
	$3,295.44
Less discount on Subsidiary coins ...	150.90
	3,144.54
Already acknowledged, Lists 1/12 ...	177,900.27
	$181,044.81
Monthly Subscriptions	9,531.02

TELEGRAMS

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

NAVAL CAPTURES RECOGNISED.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")

London, Received Jan. 2.

The New Year Honours List has been issued. No new Peers have been created. The honours include the following:—

Order of the Garter.

The Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O.

The Earl of Chesterfield, G.C.V.O.

The Order of the Thistle.

Baron Lovat, C.B., D.S.O.

Marquisate.

The Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.V.O., late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Earldom.

Viscount St. Alwyn, P. C.

Companions of the Order of the Bath.

Captain Grant, of the Carmania, which sank the German armed merchantman Cap Trafalgar.

Capt. J. C. T. Glossop, of H. M. A. S. Sydney, which accounted for the German cruiser Emden.

Commander Bar, of the Carmania.

The Premier's List includes the following:—

Baronets.

Mr. Stanley Cochrane, of Dublin.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Liberal M.P. for Sunderland.

Col. Robert Williams, Conservative M.P. for West Dorset.

Knighthoods.

There are sixteen Knighthoods, including the following:—

Mr. Henry John Newbolt, the poet.

Mr. Frank Watson Dyson, Astronomer-Royal.

Privy Councillors.

Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., Governor of Queensland.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu, Liberal M. P. for Chesterton, and Under-Secretary for India.

Mr. P. H. Illingworth, Liberal M.P. for Shipley and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour M.P. for Barnard Castle.

Colonial Office List.

The Colonial Office List includes:—

G.C.M.G.—Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.M.G., former British Ambassador to Turkey.

Sixteen Knighthoods, mostly Canadians and Australians; fourteen C.M.G.'s, including Brigadier General Dobell; Captain Fuller, of H.M.S. Cumberland; Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar; and Mr. A.E. Grannun, Receiver General at Mauritius.

BRITISH REVENUE.

LAST QUARTER'S INCREASE

London, Received Jan. 2

The trade returns for the past quarter show that the revenue was £43,323,369, which is an increase of £945,403.

Germany's Difficult Hour.

London, Dec. 16.—Pessimism is showing itself even in the German official despatches. The German Emperor, replying to the Reichstag on the defeat off the Falkland Islands, says: "May God turn even the most difficult hour into a blessing for the nation."

Money for Nothing.

London, Dec. 17.—A special from Cairo states that the Sheikh of Senussi says that German agents have visited the tribes in the interior of Cyrenaica and distributed money among them. The agents have since fled. The recipients swear that they had no evil intentions.

Already acknowledged, Lists 1/12 ...	16,769.87	
	19,301.79	
		$200,346.90
Remitted to London on 22nd December 1914 $17,000 at 1/9.5/16		191,436.95
Balance in hand ...		$8,909.95

BRITISH SOLDIER'S STORY.

Three Narrow Escapes.

I have had occasion to thank God three times for as many escapes from death, writes a British soldier from the front. The first was when we were forced back by artillery fire. A shell fell right under my horse, but failed to explode, being probably what is called an overtimed shell. Anyway, it was an escape! The next time was when we were shelled out of a village. My horse was grazed by a fragment of shrapnel and lamed, and a sharp shooter missed me, but the bullet went through my rifle bucket and flattened itself on the nozzle of my rifle. The third time was when we had a most trying time in a village, and were bombarded by eight German guns. The houses were demolished like packs of cards but Providence looked after us, and after six hours of mental agony we had to retire one by one across a pontoon bridge; the other bridge had been blown up by the Germans. The flimsy bridge was subjected to an awful fire, but with the loss of a few men we got clear, and the General complimented us on our absence of panic. I never want to be in such a position again; it was wonderful our losses were so slight. A shell burst just behind me and killed the fellow following me, but I was unharmed. My officer and chums say I have a charmed life, but my time may come yet. We have been fighting for 25 days now, and want a rest. The horses, too, are getting done up. We live pretty well, being able to supplement our biscuits and tinned meat by eggs, milk, and vegetables as we go through the villages. It is a sad sight to see large places the size of Chelston deserted, the fruit rotting on the trees, the corn and root crops spoilt, and cattle dying from neglect. On our way back from Mons we met people going to other places with their few treasures packed on their shoulders or in various carts. Where the Germans have been the houses have been broken into and their contents scattered broadcast into the road and fields.

It's all "Vive l'Anglais" where we go. The villagers look on us as their saviours. We all feel very cheerful and all have the one idea that we must win, so as long as we are not downhearted, "All's well" will be the cry.—*Exchange.*

NOTICES

NOTICE.

WE, THE KWONG ON S.S. Co., Ltd., of No. 240, Des Vœux Road, Central, hereby give notice that in consequence of HAVING RE-BUILT THE S.S. TAI ON we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship TAI ON of Hongkong official number 95858 of gross tonnage 705.73 tons, register tonnage 438.21 tons, heretofore owned by the KWONG ON S.S. Co., Ltd., of 240 Des Vœux Road Central for permission to charge her name to NAM HOI and to have her registered in the name at the port of HONGKONG as owned by THE KWONG ON S.S. Co., Ltd.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Register of Shipping at HONGKONG within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this 30th day of December, 1914.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will those Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:—

"South China Morning Post."
"Hongkong Telegraph."
Geo. J. B. Sayer,
19, Queen's Road Central.

APPEAL.

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, Mat. Med. and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR own ailment. No 'follow up' circulars. Send stamp address envelope to Dr. LECLERC (F.R.C.S.), 11 VERE STREET, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W. THERAPION Tablets No. Price 2/9 LEADING CHEMISTS.

THERAPION

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR FARMER HAMS & BACON

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

READ THESE:

THE STAR.

"At the Royal Show to-day Mr. George Farmer, the well-known ham and bacon curer of Eureka Street, Ballarat East, followed up his previous numerous and record breaking successes at former shows in Melbourne and Sydney by gaining first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion prizes for hams, thus pronouncing him without doubt Champion of the Commonwealth."

THE COURIER.

"For many years past, Mr. George Farmer, of Ballarat, has been a prominent prize-taker at the leading shows of the Commonwealth, and his list of successes is now a very lengthy and meritorious one. At the Royal Show which was opened in Melbourne to-day he was again to the fore, securing first and champion prizes for bacon and first and champion for hams."

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE BEST COME TO US.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
MONDAY, 4th JANUARY.	
8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
5 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.
TUESDAY, 5th JANUARY.	
8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
5 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, tons 1,651 | S.S. TAI SHAN, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 3rd JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship **"TAISHAN."**

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons and S.S. NANNING, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

GREAT

WAR SALE

ON

MONDAY NEXT

SEE BACK OF PAGE 8.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GENT'S OUTFITTERS

Newest Styles for present wear in

SOFT FELTS & VELOUR HATS

MUFFLERS, SHIRTS, TIES, WAISTCOATS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The Leading French Jewellery House.

Watchmakers. Fancy Goods. Diamond Merchants.

Grand Assortment of

BINOCULARS & STOP WATCHES.

The most reliable place for Diamonds, Jewellery and accurate Time-keepers.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the S.S. "AQUITANIA."

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

DRINK PURE CIDER NATURE'S BEST.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. MADE FROM FRESH APPLES ONLY. NON-ALCOHOLIC.

Guaranteed By California Cider Co., under The Food and Drugs Act, June 1906.

PRICE PER CASE 5 DOZEN PINTS $16.00
" " 100 SPLITS $17.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA." "EMPRESS OF ASIA." via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE". Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Redfuen, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostock, Kobe and Moji on the 19th Jan., 1915.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 26, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	§Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000	WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	§Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	12,500	TUES., 12th Jan. at noon.
	§Aki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500	TUES., 26th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda	T. 9,600	FRI., 15th Jan. at noon.
	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 13,500	WEDNES., 10th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500	FRI., 15th Jan.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Kirin Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 5,000	SATUR., 2nd Jan.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Tereda	T. 5,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Jan.
S'HAI and Kobe...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinohe	T. 12,000	MON., 11th Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado	T. 13,500	WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 19,000	THURS., 14th Jan. at 11 a.m.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta "	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki "	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday	26th January
Sado "	12,500 "	"	9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	"	23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	"	9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	"	23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	"	6th April
Aki "	12,500 "	"	20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	"	4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	.....3rd Jan. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	Tean	.....5th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	.....5th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI".

☞MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

☞SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 2nd Jan., 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas.....	JAVA	...2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	...1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	...1st half Jan.	S'HAI	...1st half Jan.
Tjikini	S'HAI	...1st half Jan.	JAVA	...1st half Jan.
Tjitaroem ...	———	... ———	JAPAN	...1st half Jan.
Tjimanoek ...	JAVA	...2nd half Jan.	S'HAI	...2nd half Jan.
Tjibodas.....	JAVA	...2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	...1st half Feb.
Tjiliwong ..	JAVA	...1st half Feb.	JAPAN	...2nd half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. 15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru†	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.
Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenham	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haiyang ...	A. E. Hodgins...	SUN.,	3rd Jan. at 10 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	TUES.,	5th Jan. at 1 p.m.
Haiching ...	W. C. Passmore.	FRI.,	8th Jan. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	SUN.,	3rd Jan. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

New Shipping Facilities for the Straits and the Far East.

As is well known, owing to the large proportion of available tonnage that has been taken over by the British Government for service as troop transports, merchant cruisers, hospital and supply ships, colliers, and the like, the strain on the restricted tonnage available for cargo carrying, now that a strong revival of overseas trade is setting in, has been unprecedented. With naturally a rise in freights and a boom in shipping. In the Shipping Notices to-day, says the *Singapore Free Press*, will be found an advertisement issued by Messrs. McAlister and Co., of Singapore, Agents for the Ellerman-Hall Line, notifying the inauguration of the establishment of a new through shipping service of liners from Japan, China and the Straits to London and Liverpool, Marseilles being called at en route. The first sailing from Singapore will be a steamer of 8,500 tons to be despatched on January 26th. It is understood that three other sailings are fixed during February and March and that thereafter subsequent despatches will be made at frequent intervals to suit the requirements of the service. The new service will be under the management, in London, of the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd. In order that shippers may well understand the substantial character of this new facility it may be said that the Ellerman-Hall line employs a fleet comprising 126 steamers. The total tonnage of this line is 580,000 tons, and there are additional steamers building. The following are the chief trades engaged in:—

American and Manchurian Line.—Large modern fast steamers regularly engaged to and from New York and the Far East including Aden, Colombo, Straits Settlements, and ports in the Philippine Islands, China and Japan.

American and Indian Line.—Regular service to and from New York with Indian ports, including Jeddah, Aden, Karachi, ports on the Malabar and Madras Coasts, Colombo and Calcutta.

Atlantic Gulf and Far East Line.—Steamers load from ports in the Mexican Gulf for all ports in the Far East.

Persian Gulf Line.—Load from ports in the U.K. and Continent for all Persian Gulf ports, and from Persian Gulf ports U.K. and Continent.

American and African Line.—Regular service with the United States to South African ports.

British and Colonial Line.—To and from all ports in the U.K. and Continent with South African ports. Large passenger and cargo service.

Australian-African Line.—Steamers regularly loaded at European ports for South Africa and Australia.

American and Australian Line.—Steamers loaded from American ports for ports in Australia.

British and Indian Line.—Large passenger services from the U.K. and Continent with Karachi, Bombay, Marmagoa, Colombo and Calcutta.

Line from U.K. ports to ports in Red Sea and East Coast of Africa.

Ellerman, Papayanni, and Westcott and Laurance Lines load at U.K. and Continent for the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports.

Japanese Shipping.

From Lloyd's returns of vessels totally lost we learn that in the period from April 1 to June 30 this year one Japanese steam vessel was wrecked and another lost by collision. The former was the Taiun Maru, No. 1 of 1,053 tons gross, which foundered on Southern Cape, Okinawa Island, on June 4, while the latter was a fishing boat, the Shinko Maru, No 1, of 207 tons.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat.,	2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang†	Sun.,	3rd Jan. at d'light
KOBE	Fausang	Tues.,	5th Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Lienshing†	Tues.,	5th Jan. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang†	Wed.,	6th Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'utta	Namsang*	Wed.,	6th Jan. at 3 p.m.
T'TSIN via Shanghai	Cheongshing*	Thur.,	7th Jan. at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat.,	9th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure
LONDON		
LONDON	Radnorshire	21st Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

For	Steamers.	Date of Departure
V'TORIA, V'VER, S'TLE, TACOMA & P'LAND	Glengyle	16th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. [9

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.

C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS,
Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOODOCK."
TELEPHONE No. 421.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	12, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	24, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
V'ia, B.C. & S'tle via S'hai &c.	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	19, Jan.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	28, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	29, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Shanghai	Arcadia	P. & O.	1, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	1, Jan.
Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kashing	B. & S.	2, Jan.
Kobe	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Jan.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	3, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
S'hai, Vladivostock, Kobe & Moji	Orissa	D. S. Co.	19, Jan.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Kathiawar	B. L.	29, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	F. half J.
Shanghai	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	F. half F.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914. Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama Thursday, December 24th, 1914, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. KICHIRIN MARU.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at San Francisco on December 29, 1914.

The P.M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1914, via Manila, for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. CORDILLERE of the Messageries Maritimes Line, which is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on January 11, 1915.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ORISSA sailed from Calcutta on 23rd ult. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENALDER from Middlesbro, Leith & London left Singapore for this port on 30th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 25th Dec. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,591, H. E. Gilroy, 26th Dec.—Moji, 21st Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tacoma, Br. s.s. 4,096, Geo. Haiding, 26th Dec.—San Francisco, 26th Nov., Gen.—S. O. Co.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, H. Namamobo, 25th Dec.—Tacoma, Wash, 24th Nov., Gen.—O. S. K.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,757, H. Nagano, 28th Dec.—Moji, 22nd Dec. Coal—T. K. K.

Kuaichow, British s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 29th Dec.—Haiphong, 25th Dec. Rice—B. & S.

Chalister, Br. s.s. 3,366, J. E. Galt, 28th Dec.—Manila, Gen.—D. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,099, W. G. G. Leask, 29th Dec.—Manila, 26th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s. 1,475, Bickard, 29th Dec.—Swatow, 28th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kumchow, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. Martin, 29th Dec.—Saigon, 24th Dec., Rice & Gen.—Chinese.

Uncus, Br. s.s. 2,896, P. Stewart, 28th Dec.—San Francisco, 22nd Nov., Gen.—S. O. Co.

Calchas, Br. s.s. 4,278, R. T. Jones, 28th Dec.—Victoria B. C. 29th Nov., Gen.—B. & S.

Lienshing, Br. s.s. 1,043, W. Mesney, 29th Dec.—Wei-hai-wei, 24th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Rangoon Maru, 3,316, W. Nomura, 29th Dec.—Moji, 23rd Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,199, T. Anderson, 22nd Dec.—Singapore, Ballast—J. M. & Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,400, H. S. Walker, 30th Dec.—Singapore, 23rd December, General—J. M. & Co.

Kumakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 843, N. Takeda, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 27th Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hakata Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,870, Kawashimi, 30th Dec.—Singapore, 24th Dec., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Ningpo, Br. s.s. 1,228, W. Freer, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 26th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,350, W. L. Jones, 30th Dec.—Shanghai, 27th December, General—B. & S.

Nagoya, Br. s.s. 4,249, W. H. Sweny, 31st Dec.—Shanghai, 28th Dec., Gen.—P. O. S. N. Co.

Bullucia, Br. s.s. 2,955, Kiddie, 30th Dec.—Vladivostock, 24th Dec. Gen.—D. & Co,

Toyora, Jap. s.s. 1,616, K. Shimizu, 30th Dec.—Wakamatsu, 25th Dec., Coal.—M. B. G. K.

Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, R. A. Matthews, 30th Dec.—Fandakan, 24th Dec.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMO MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 7th January, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 9 a.m. on 30th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining in Godown undelivered on 6th Jan. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left in Godown and examination of same will be held on 6th Jan. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 10th January, 1915 otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1914.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bills of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Name of Dock or Slip	Length on Keel Blocks	Entrance Breadth	Depth over Sill at Ordinary Spring Tides	Rise of Tide: Springs	Rise of Tide: Neaps
KOWLOON.					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	84' top, 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	75'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	45' 3"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	12'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220'	60'		7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	460'	92'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Horg Dock	480'	84'	23'	7'	
Lamont Dock	320'	64'	16'	7'	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 1 K.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20 Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915.

QUEER STORY.

EAST AND WEST.

East.

A pleasant prosperous little town in East Prussia, not far from the Russian frontier—let this be the opening scene of our story, and the time the morning of a bright summer day at the end of July last.

In the pleasant outskirts of the pleasant little town are two villa homesteads with neat, well-cared-for gardens in front of them. And at their two adjoining garden gates two officers of Uhlans, a captain and a lieutenant, are taking a last farewell each of his young wife. The two men are cousins; their wives, sisters. Only lately married, their two weddings had been celebrated together on the same day, but a month ago. And now, in the midst of peace, rumours and threats of war have suddenly arisen, and, almost before the honeymoon is over, the two happy bridegrooms have been summoned, at a few hours' notice, to rejoin their regiment.

The men affect an air of gaiety, almost of bravado. But they are human, none the less, and the gaiety and the swagger are transparently somewhat forced. The women, also, put a brave face on it, as true daughters of Prussia will; but tears are in their eyes, and the hands with which they wave their last farewells are not quite steady. When the men have ridden away, Ludovica, the Lieutenant's wife, fairly breaks down; Charlotte, stronger-minded, but not far from breaking down herself, puts her arm round her sister and tries to comfort her.

"Come, cheer up, my Vica. Do we not know that it will be all over in six weeks, at most?"

"Yes, yes, Lottchen," sobs Ludovica. "But how much may happen in six weeks!"

"Tchal my dear. You are morbid. We are assured of speedy victory. Nothing can withstand our gallant army. And our boys will soon return to us, covered with glory."

"Ayl. We shall win, Lottchen. I know that. But this is not to say our boys shall return to us. Besides, there are these Russians—"

"Ach, Himmel! my child," interrupts Charlotte, scornfully. "Was there ever a German who cared two straws for the Russians? Our people just snap their fingers at them."

But still Ludovica would not be comforted. Great forebodings were upon her. Presently, however, having recovered herself, she turned and went indoors to attend to her domestic duties in the cheerful little villa.

West.

The Captain of Uhlans, insolent and flushed with wine, sat upon the altar of the village church, dangling his booted legs and leering mockingly at the little *cure*, who, garbed in the *soutane* of his calling, stood confronting that arrogant warrior.

It was a brave little *cure* who thus bearded the Captain of Uhlans, brave with the courage which men of gentle nature and simple piety often show at the sight of shameful things—acts of cruelty, oppression, or sacrilege—that impel them, at whatever personal risk, to give fearless expression to their righteous anger.

The Lieutenant, lolling with his back against the pulpit and a great cigar in his mouth, and a score or so of troopers, all more or less tipsy, looked on at and listened to what was going forward in lazy and slightly amused contempt.

"In God's name, I denounce this impious profaning of His house," cried the little priest, his voice trembling with indignation.

"Aye, and in God's name, too, the devilish outrages you have done on my poor people—"

"Ach! you denounce all this, do you?" interposed the Captain, mocking him. "And when you have denounced it, what then, Boanerges?"

"I am but now come," said the *cure*, "from the bedside of a young girl, who is dying, dying—do you hear?—in shame and agony, through the brutal violence of some of your ruffians here—"

"So much the better," laughed the Captain, insolently. "There will be one Belgian vixen the less."

"Man," cried the little priest, his eyes flashing, "man, born of woman, have you no respect for womanhood?"

"For Belgian womanhood, none whatever," retorted the Prussian.

"And you will not punish these devils?"

"I am rather disposed to reward them."

The *cure* was silent for a moment. Then, on a sudden impulse, he stretched out his hands towards the image of the Virgin—a beautiful piece of marble statuary, the pride of the neighbourhood—which stood just inside the sanctuary.

"With thee, then, Mother and Guardian of women, I leave our women's wrongs. Thou wilt protect. Thou wilt vindicate."

It was all spontaneous; nothing in the least theatrical. And the rapt exalted look on the little priest's face, the conviction of simple confidence with which he made his appeal, as to one who would assuredly hear and respond, made it yet the more arresting.

The troopers, impressed in spite of themselves, forbore their contemptuous smiles. Something not unlike awe had come, for the moment, into their flushed faces. The Lieutenant threw away his cigar and unconsciously stood to attention, as though in involuntary homage to something—to some one—he hardly realised whom or what. A sense of solemnity was upon him—a feeling as of having suddenly found himself in a presence greater than human. "Thou wilt protect. Thou wilt vindicate." And somehow his thoughts went, on the instant, far away to a little woman in a little villa in a pleasant little town of Eastern Prussia.

Perhaps the Captain noticed something of the impression the priest had made upon the troopers and his brother officer. Perhaps it was that which roused him to sudden anger and an access of frantic bravado.

"That for your Mother of women!" he cried, as, leaping down from the altar, he drew his sword and raised it to strike at the image of the Virgin.

"No! Heinrich, no! For God's sake, no!"

The words were the Lieutenant's. He had sprung quickly forward and seized his Captain's uplifted arm.

"Let me go! How dare you meddle with me—me, your superior officer?" shouted the other, furiously.

So saying, he wrenched his arm loose and struck at the Virgin's image with all his force. There was a loud crash. The head of the sacred statue had fallen, and lay scattered in fragments over the tesselated paving of the sanctuary.

For a minute, dead silence. All, even the most insensate of the troopers, stood aghast. Perhaps even the tipsy and insolent Captain was sorry now for his own impiety. But he had not the grace to own that. On the contrary, he felt that his dignity demanded that he should carry the matter off with further mad bravado.

"That for your Mother and Guardian of women, you scum of a Belgian Papist," he repeated, crushing a fragment of the shattered head beneath his heel.

The *cure* looked at him steadily Horror was in the little man's eyes, yet even more perhaps pity for him who had defied and insulted the Mother of women—and of God.

"She will vindicate," he said, simply. Then he turned and left the church. . . .

"Ah! Heinrich, I wish to God you had never done this thing," said the Lieutenant by-and-by to his brother-in-law. "I would give my right hand if you had never done this thing."

"Bah! my good fool. Are you, too, become a worshipper of graven images?" retorted the Captain, derisively.

The Lieutenant shook his head. "No, no. It is not that, Heinrich."

"What then?"

"Oh! I don't know. Never mind. All the same, I do wish to God you had never done it."

"Well, I perhaps am sorry that I spoiled a good statue," admitted the Captain, half-grudgingly. "But as for anything else—pooh! I have no patience with these Romish superstitions."

The Lieutenant said no more. He was thinking, thinking once again of the little woman in the little villa in Eastern Prussia. He would like to feel that the Mother and Guardian of good women was protecting her. Yes! He would like to feel that. And then, sound Protestant though he was, he made silent appeal in his heart to the Holy Mother. . . . It might avail. At worst, it could do no harm.

Next day the regiment had marching orders for the French frontier with the great army of invasion.

East and West.

The Lieutenant never entered France. Wounded at Mons, he was taken back to hospital in Berlin; and here, to his unlooked-for joy, he was visited on the day after his arrival by his wife, whom he found had been now for more than a week in the capital.

"But, my Vica, what brought you here?" he asked, adding, as he noticed her black dress, "You are in mourning, too, eh? How is this?"

"For poor Lottchen."

She shivered as she spoke, and there was horror in her face as at some terrible mental picture.

"What? Lottchen gone from us?"

"Alas! yes. Oh, I can hardly tell you. But she would not believe me when I told her of my warning—would not come away with me, though I besought her on my knees. So she was there when the Cossacks came. Some of them, it seems, were drunk with vodka; and—and—afterwards poor Lottchen killed herself."

Again she shivered, burying her face in her hands.

"Good God!" he ejaculated, aghast.

"If only she had believed," sobbed Ludovica. "But she would not. She said it was fancy, hallucination. Something I had dreamt. Only I knew better. I was as wide-awake as I am now, when it appeared to me."

"When what appeared to you?" he asked, mystified.

"The figure. Oh! Fritz, it is the most wonderful thing I have to tell you, the most incredible. But it is true all the same. About a fortnight after you had gone I was wakened one night by a voice saying to me, 'My child, you are no longer safe here. As you value all that a woman prizes most, you must flee instantly with the dawning light!' And I opened my eyes and there, standing at my bedside, I saw, as clearly as I see you now, the figure of a woman—not a live woman, but a marble-woman, as it were a statue, and—strangest of all, the statue had no head—But, oh! Fritz, what have I done?" cried his wife, with sudden anxious alarm.

For the Lieutenant of Uhlans had sunk back on his couch in a dead faint.

HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE.

The Inspirer of Pan-Germanism.

While Bernhardi's book is in everybody's hands, little is probably known of the name which occurs more frequently than any other in this treatise—Heinrich von Treitschke. This professor of modern history at the University of Berlin, who died only a few years ago, was curiously more Slavic in blood than Germanic, yet he was Germany's foremost apostle of world-empire, and is now called "the chief inspirer, on the spiritual side, of Germany's present mood." Of course, Germany disclaims that she is embarked on a war of aggression and declares that she is fighting defensively to stem the tide of Russian barbarism. Von Treitschke it is, says Mr. Archer in the *Chronicle*, who "has provided militarism with a pseudophilosophy, and enabled it to drape its naked aggressiveness in phrases about the mission of German culture." He has, we are told, "extracted from history the doctrine that the lust for power is a virtue and its gratification a duty—for Germany." Mr. Archer's estimate of him is, of course, distinctly British, and hence scarcely sympathetic:

"Treitschke was eminently typical of the Germany of to-day, inasmuch as he was spiritually a product of Sadowa and Sedan. He was thirty-two when Sadowa, to use the words of the French critic, Guilland, 'performed the prodigy of converting him from a liberal monarchist to an authoritarian Cæsarist.' Up to that point his views had been comparatively human. He had been inclined to rationalism in religion, and had not yet become a devotee of the tribal God who smiles upon all carnage that is commanded by the pious House of Hohenzollern. He had not yet developed to the full, at any rate, that bitter hatred of England which breathes from his later writings.

"But the years 1866-70 wrought a sinister change in his spirit. They left him, as they left the German nation, *siegestrunken*—drunk with victory. He came to think of ruthless, aggressive war as the noblest of national functions, and the instrument by which Germany was predestined to impose her incomparable culture upon a temporarily recalcitrant but ultimately grateful world. This is no caricature of his doctrine. He clothes its wickedness in all sorts of fine phrases, and would have us understand that, for all non-German peoples, to be ruined by Germany is the first step to moral and intellectual regeneration."

Mr. Archer's tone is obviously not one of a calm neutral, observes the *Literary Digest*, but he bolsters his view by a quotation from Professor Guilland, who sets forth Treitschke's view of the English. The words were written in 1900, "before the Entente Cordiale was dreamed of, and at the time when Frenchmen were not themselves disposed to regard the British with a very favourable eye." Professor Guilland wrote:

"We see clearly that, for Treitschke, the great crime of this Coburg [Prince Albert] was to have become an Englishman. A double-dyed Prussian, our historian was one of the heads of that group sufficiently numerous in Germany, which sees in the Briton the national enemy. He detested the English. While he recognised certain qualities, even in the French, . . . in the English he could see none at all. For him the Englishman was 'a Babylonian, a low utilitarian, a narrow and selfish islander, a hypocrite, who, with the Bible in one hand and an opium-pipe in the other, diffuses throughout the universe the benefits of civilisation.'

"This hatred of the English people . . . Treitschke displays without stint throughout his history. As soon as an Englishman appears, he ridicules or denounces him. He makes an exception only for Carlyle, 'the only Englishman,' he says, 'who has thoroughly understood the Germans, and the first foreigner who has risen to the heights of German thought.'

"As for British politics, the Prussian historian sees in them nothing but mercantilism, immorality, and arrogance, pitiless to the weak . . . Speaking of the Eastern Question, he declares that Europe ought to have seized the opportunity of setting bounds to British ambitions by putting an end to the crushing domination of the British fleets."

This is the view, declares Mr. Archer, that Treitschke's position as "the most popular lecturer in the University of Berlin gave him ample opportunity of inculcating." Fearing that the reader may suspect prejudice on the part of a French interpreter, Mr. Archer lets Treitschke speak for himself in a passage from his paper on "The Beginnings of German Colonial Policy," written after the acquisition of the Cameroons and Angra Pequena:

"If our Empire ventures resolutely forth upon the path of an independent colonial policy, it must inevitably face a conflict of interests with England . . . How long has Germany, in all seriousness, believed that this island people, indubitably the most selfish of all the nations of Europe, was a magnanimous champion of the freedom of all nations? Now at last our eyes begin to open, and we realise, what clear political thinkers have never doubted, that English statecraft, since the days of William III., has never been anything else than a wonderfully astute and wonderfully unscrupulous commercial policy. The astonishing successes of this policy have been bought at a high price. In the first place, by a long array of crimes and horrors. A still heavier price lies in the fact that her transatlantic successes have cost England her position as a European Great Power; in the transactions of the Continent her voice has no longer any weight."

Treitschke, it seems, also paid his respects to us in words that Mr. Archer quotes with the observation: "If America fancies that she is exempt from the Teutonic scorn that falls so crushingly on France and England, let her note such a passage as this":

"To civilisation at large, the Anglicising of the German-Americans means a heavy loss . . . Among Germans there can no longer be any question that the civilisation of mankind (*Gesittung der Menschheit*) suffers every time a German is transformed into a Yankee."

In a recent number of *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Norman Hapgood gives a vivacious characterisation of the man who has been called Germany's stormy petrel:

"He was an odd little man, with a voice so bad it could hardly be understood in college lecture-rooms. As a youth he had a natural tendency toward learning, but a natural tendency also toward using his facts to prove what he liked to believe. After Bismarck's first great exhibition of masterly wickedness, when he tore Schleswig-Holstein away from Denmark, the youthful Von Treitschke lost whatever liberalism he had and became excited over the possibilities of war, compulsion, and aristocracy. He did not go geographically crazy, like the Pan-Germanists, but stuck to Bismarck's principles, emphasising, however, the warlike and chauvinistic side of them, and doing it with such brilliancy that he most of all made intellectual Germany drunk with the idea of her so-called destiny. He taught her that all history led up to the leadership of the Teuton. Little of his work has been translated. The style is full of colour and movement, brilliant, and thought-abounding; nervous, energetic feeling swings the reader along; vast learning is wholly digested and bent to the author's purpose. Germans quote him as no historian is quoted by the English or the French. In interpreting history, he is their Bible. Their political thinkers never tire of him. The true historian Ranke protested against the appointment of Von Treitschke to the University of Berlin, on the ground that he was no historian at all, but a polemical writer. Whatever made against militarism he derided. It was characteristic of his philosophy, for example, that he attacked the decay of duelling. He deplored the advance of women, being Kaiser Wilhelm's precursor in wishing them to remain limited to kitchen, church, and children. . . . . .

"He belittled England's services in developing constitutional government. He started the studied hate of her which has gone so far that the crazy Pan-Germanists, although they count on political influence in almost the whole world, including our own hemisphere, look upon England, Germanic as she is, as merely something to be crushed. Says Von Treitschke: 'Shall the glorious many-sidedness of the world's history, which once began with the rule of the monosyllabic Chinaman, after running its joyless course, end with the reign of the monosyllabic Briton?'

"Von Treitschke first popularised the idea that British naval supremacy must be destroyed. In 1884 he said: 'We have reckoned with France, Austria, and Russia; the reckoning with England has still to come; it will be the longest and the most difficult. . . . . .

"Von Treitschke sat in the Reichstag and supported legislation to suppress the Socialists, Poles and Catholics. In every branch of politics he taught the gospel of crushing. Of course he was religious. . . . Bismarck, although he was the wisest of them, and although he knew the limits of the doctrine he used so ably, declared that if he did not believe in God, he would favour a republic! Von Treitschke said: 'I have gratefully seen the work of Providence in the fortunes of my country, as well as my own house, and I feel more keenly than heretofore the need of bowing humbly before God.'"

The Boston *Herald* finishes off a survey of the Berlin historian in these words:

"Treitschke died in 1896, looking forward with confidence to the day when, as Geibel sang, the world would find healing at the touch of the German character. He looked forward to this day in a pious, prayerful mood, 'God will see to it that war always recurs as a drastic medicine for the human race.' That Treitschke was not spared to be the head of the German press bureau in 1914 is a severe loss to the cause of Pan-Germanism."

HAVOC OF OUR GUNS.

Mowing Down the Enemy.

In a couple of letters sent to a Straits paper for publication, an officer of the R.A., who was in the thick of the fighting on the last few days of October, gives some interesting points in the way the guns were worked. He writes, under date October 29: "Things are going very well with us, and we are all in the best of spirits. The great extension of our line on the Allies' left flank is giving the Germans a bad time. This is evident from the character of the prisoners whom we are making: youths of not more than seventeen years of age and old men up to sixty-five years are among the captured. The other night four battalions of German infantry attacked one portion of our line, one after the other, but were all repulsed with enormous loss. The fifth battalion came on, and when it had nearly reached our trenches, the Indians attacked on the flank, while the men in the trenches just mowed them down. Two nights ago a party of Germans approached our trenches, and their officer shouted to our men: "We are the Coldstream Guards!" If he be alive now he is probably wondering which word he pronounced badly.

"About the new German Corps that are coming up on our left, some strange details have been gathered. They are 66 per cent. short of their normal quota of Maxims and heavy artillery, they are using old rifle ammunition of the 1895 pattern, and they are wearing old discarded uniforms. Yesterday we shelled a field battery out of a wood at 7,000 yards with two guns, and had our other two guns trained on the bridge over the Lys that they would probably cross. They did as we had expected. The aeroplane wired us when the battery was crossing the bridge—60 lb. time shrapnel did the rest."

Deadly Eighteen Pounders.

In a second letter, dated the 31st of October, the same officer describes some more hard work. "Before dinner (dinner is italicised) is served, after a strenuous day," he writes, "let me send a line. The Huns began the attack at 4 a.m., and it has gone on all day, and as far as we know, we have repeated our usual performance, and slogged them back with enormous losses to themselves and with a minimum loss among our own men. The 18lb. field guns have done deadly work to-day. I heard one of the men on the ammunition column say: 'Damn them (referring to the battery), they use their guns like rifles!' The purport of the remark was that as the battery of his six field guns fired something like 1500 rounds to-day he will be up all night refilling the waggons.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Co., in their report dated December 31, 1914, state:—

Bengal Opium:—During the fortnight under review, no sales were transacted. Clearances were reported of only 4 chests, (1 chest of Patna New, 2 chests of Patna Old, and 1 chest of Benares Old.) Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,000 chests, comprising about 84 chests of Patna New, 617 chests of Patna Old, 184 chests of Benares New, and 115 chests of Benares Old. Sold but uncleared stock:—52 chests of Patna New, 30 chests of Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares New, and 39 chests of Benares Old, in all about 139 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New, $9,325; Patna Old, $9,200; Benares New, $9,050; Benares Old, $8,950.

Malwa Opium ruled steady, and sales are reported of about 97 chests at $9,050 to $9,150 (per picul). Clearances, about 70 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 458 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is estimated at about 350 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa $9,100 to $9,200.

Cotton:—During the past fortnight the market ruled weak, and no business is reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales.

Indian Yarn:—During the fortnight under review our market ruled steady, and sales are reported of about 2,700 bales comprising about 1,000 bales of No. 10s, 700 bales of No. 12s, and 100 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 57,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 21,000 bales.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

French Successes.

(Havas Telegrams.)

Dec. 29, 1.50 a.m.

In Belgium we have carried and occupied the village of St. Georges. We have progressed slightly in Argonne and have repulsed several counter-attacks on the heights of the Meuse.

We, after three counter-attacks successively delivered with great violence, drove away the enemy, who had taken our trenches in the vicinity of Bois Brule Redan, west of Apremont.

We are closely surrounding Steinbach, following a fierce and violent struggle, and have taken the ruins of an old castle north-west of the village.

French Submarine Lost.

It is officially reported that the French submarine "Bu Rie,' which was detached from the fleet to operate alone against the Austrian battleships moored in the harbour of Pola, failed to return at the time fixed. It must therefore be considered that the foreign press reports declaring that the submarine has been sunk and the crew captured are accurate.

The Cuxhaven Raid.

The British Admiralty reports that seven British hydroplanes, supported by cruiser and destroyer squadrons and also submarines, attacked German warships anchored not far off Cuxhaven.

The results are unknown; six of the aviators returned safely while the seventh was lost.

Dirigibles and aviators of the Germans attacked the British, but without result.

Position Gained at Zonnebeke.

Dec. 30.

We progressed slightly in the region of Nieuport and were violently bombarded by the enemy, and also in St. Georges which we are strengthening. We carried a German *point d' appui* south-east of Zonnebeke.

French heavy artillery replied accurately to the violent bombardment on the Aisne and in Champagne by the enemy.

We have progressed slightly in Argonne.

There has been a lively cannonade on the heights of the Meuse where we repulsed, in attacking, a counter-attack.

In the Vosges, we attacked Tete de Faux and strengthened our positions.

In upper Alsace French heavy artillery silenced German howitzers which bombarded Aspach Le Haut.

German on the Defensive.

It is officially reported in Petrograd that the Germans were repulsed in the region of the Vistula and now hold to the defensive.

The Russians routed the Turks in the region of Dutah inflicting on them very serious losses.

French Warship Bombards Turks.

Dec. 31.

We have captured the second line of German defence north of Mesnil Les Hurtus. The enemy counter attacked but this was repulsed and, taking the offensive again, we made further progress.

Our artillery dispersed German counter-attacks in the same region.

We progressed slightly in the neighbourhood of Fontaine Madame.

We conquered 150 metres of trenches in Mormaitre Wood.

We marched into Steinbach and carried half the village house by house.

It is officially stated that a law has been enacted prolonging the licences of Colonial banks for two years.

It is officially reported that the French destroyer "Fanfare" has bombarded and dispersed Turkish troops near Guekli on the Asiatic coast opposite Tenedos.

German Howitzers Silenced.

(Official Telegram from the French Government through Peking.)

Circular 117. states that on December 29 in the Nieuport region, north of Lombaertsyde, the Allies made slight progress and put the village of St. Georges, which was bombarded by the enemy, into a state of defence.

South of Zonnebeke the Allies carried a German *point d' appui*. The enemy showed on the Aisne and also in Champagne a renewed activity by bombarding violently, to which the French artillery replied with accuracy.

The French progressed slightly in the Argonne the Four de Paris region.

The German attack against Tete de Faux in the Vosges was repulsed. French stroops have strengthened their position in Upper Alsace.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The French artilley has silenced the German howitzers which bombarded Aspach le Haut.

Circular 118. states that December 30 was a calm day from Belgium to the Aisne.

In Champagne the Germans blew up two French trenches in the Rheims sector, and threw against the same, attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss for them.

French north of Mesnil les Hurtus conquered the second line of German defence

In the same region, north of Beausejour Farm they carried several trenches and made ground.

French troops in Argonne blew up a mine and occupied the excavation which it made, thus realising a little progress.

North of Four de Paris, French artillery destroyed an armoured shelter.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the French troops took 150 metres of German trenches.

French troops have marched into Steinbach and carried half the village house after house having driven back the Germans.

CHURCH SERVICE.

St John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—2nd. Sunday after Christmas, 3rd January, 1915. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Russell. Psalms: 46 (Turner), 76 (Woodward). Te Deum: Oakley in F. Benedicite: Garrett in G. Anthem: "Lord bow thine ear" Mendelssohn. Hymns: *2, *1. Holy Communion (12.15 p.m.) Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: 34 (Rimbault). Magnificat: Goss (10th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Wickes (10th Evening). Hymns: 74, *4, 499.
*Special paper.

SIR PAUL CHATER AT LAW.

A Malay Mining Concession.

In the Chancery Division on 26th ult. the action of Sir Paul Chater, of Hongkong, and Guthrie and Co., Ltd., of Singapore, against Mr. Harry Seymour Foster was to have been heard by Mr. Justice Astbury. Plaintiffs asked for specific performance of an agreement of Aug. 1, 1913, between the plaintiffs and defendant for the sale by the former to the latter of a mining concession situated in the district of Kamaman, Malay States. In the alternative the plaintiffs asked for damages for breach. Mr. F Russell, K. C., for the plaintiffs, informed his Lordship that the parties had agreed to an order in the following terms:—The defendant, admitting that he had broken the agreement, and that the plaintiffs are no longer bound thereby, refers to a special referee, under Section 14 of the Arbitration Act, to ascertain what, if any, damage has been sustained by the breach aforesaid. Counsel said the referee was to be sole arbitrator, and he was to be a barrister of not less than ten year's standing, and in the event of the parties failing to agree he was to be nominated by the Chairman of the Bar Council. His Lordship granted the consent order in the terms asked.

Provident Father.

Settlement Worker (visiting tenements)—"And your father is working now and getting two pounds a week? That's splendid! And how much does he put away every Saturday night, my dear?"

Little Girl—"Never less than three tquars, ma'am!"—*Tit Bits.*

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings on the basis of the programme of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in Hongkong from January 4 to 9, at 5.30 p.m. The programme is:—

Monday, 4th, City Hall.
Subject:—Thanksgiving and Humiliation
Chairman:—Rev. H. Copley Moyle
Speaker:—The Bishop of Victoria

Tuesday, 5th, City Hall
Subject:—The Church Universal—The "One Body" of which Christ is the Head
Chairman:—Mr. W. T. Harbord
Speaker:—Rev. T. W. Pearce

Wednesday, 6th, City Hall
Subject:—Nations and their Rulers
Chairman:—Rev. N. C. Pope
Speaker:—Mr. E. T. Williams

Thursday, 7th, City Hall.
Subject:—Missions, and the Jews
Chairman:—Maj. S. T. Wenborn
Speaker:—Rev. A. D. Stewart

Friday, 8th, St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon.
Subject:—Families, Schools and Colleges, and the Young
Chairman:—Rev. D. B. Reynolds
Speaker:—Mr. Y. C. Yen

Saturday, 9th, City Hall.
Subject:—Home Missions
Chairman:—Rev. J. K. Maconachie
Speaker:—Rev. C. Bone

"Hen" Eggs.

Mrs. X. relates that while in London she inquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them." said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen,' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-lai,' mum."—*Boston Transcript.*

Outclassed.

"My dear," said the proud father, "I can not understand your objection to young Prudely as a suitor for your hand. I am sure that he is a model young man."

"There is no question about his being a model," replied the bewitching beauty; "but, father, dear, the trouble is that he is a 1912 model."—*Buffalo Commercial*

THE DEVIL'S TRENCH.

Experience of A British Company.

The following is taken from a letter written by an officer who is now a prisoner in the hands of the Germans:

"I want to explain to you how I became a prisoner of the Germans, and what has happened to me since I fell into their hands. You know my regiment has been in the thick of the fighting round Ypres, and that we have had terrible losses. Often I wonder that I am alive. We had been resisting the German attacks for several days, and on this particular night my company was in reserve about two miles from the advanced trenches in a village. We were fairly comfortable in the houses, and looked forward to having our first real sleep for several days. I had gone to bed, but at one a.m. I was aroused by my picket, who said a wounded officer had crawled into the village badly hurt and wished to see me.

"I went outside and found poor Lieutenant—. He was very badly wounded in the thigh, and has since died. He told me alarming news—that a trench we called 'The Devil's Trench,' because it has been taken and retaken so often, had fallen once again into the hands of the Germans, and that all the men of our regiment who were in it had either been killed or made prisoners. He advised me to collect my company and go and retake it. I called my colour-sergeant, who got the men out of the houses as soon as possible, and mustered them in the dark.

"These brave fellows, although worn out by days of fighting, responded readily to the call, and I never heard a word of grumbling or complaint. We marched out of the village in the darkness, and took the well-known road to the trenches. On our way we had to pass through another village about 600 yards from our advanced lines. Passing through it we received a volley from one of the houses, which wounded two of my men. The remainder of the company, without waiting for orders, battered in the door, whereupon twenty German soldiers under an officer surrendered.

"We marched on down the deserted street, when we were again fired upon. I seized the German officer by the scruff of the neck and told him to shout out to his compatriots to surrender. He immediately did so, and 160 Germans and two officers gave themselves up. When we had disarmed them I sent them back under a strong escort, which left me with only a little over half a company. We left the village and continued our march. I then met Captain X——, who said it was all nonsense, and that 'The Devil's Trench' had not been taken by the Germans. He advised me, however, to reinforce the firing line, as the enemy had been very active all through the night, and seemed bent on an assault in force.

"I decided to send on Lieutenant——to reconnoitre. He took three men with him and disappeared in the darkness. Shortly afterwards we heard heavy firing from our left front, and he did not return. I subsequently found that he had wandered off to the left, and had come upon one of our trenches which had been captured by the enemy. Instead of returning to me he seems to have charged the enemy with his three companions. All were at once shot dead.

"After waiting some little time I moved on, and found 'The Devil's Trench' unoccupied except by the dead and a great number of wounded men of our regiment mixed up with many wounded Germans. The trench, in fact, was a horrible sight Many of these poor fellows had been bayoneted and had fearful wounds. One of them told me that the Germans had taken them by surprise two hours before and had captured the position. I asked him what had become of them. He then explained that they had continued their advance, and I then realised that the lot we had captured in the village were those who had take this position. They had pushed on in the darkness, but, not being supported, had surrendered to my company.

"I did not know what to do. I thought if the enemy had captured this trench they had probably taken others. Our trenches are not continuous, or were not at that time, and you have no conception of how difficult it is to know what is happening elsewhere during the night. The Germans take one of our positions and then push on, and when morning comes you find them right in your rear. You may then be surrounded unless your supports are able to drive them out.

"Under these circumstances I decided it was my duty to hold on to 'The Devil's Trench' until day-light. I knew I would be shelled as soon as the sun rose, so I had all the wounded bandaged up, and those who were able to walk were shown the road to the village from which I had just come. I sent back the seriously wounded on stretchers, and told my men to rejoin as soon as they had deposited them in the nearest village.

"All these brave fellows turned up again before dawn. We then threw out all the dead, and made ourselves as comfortable and secure as possible by rebuilding the walls of the trench, which had been much damaged by shell fire. Dawn seemed an eternity in coming. Directly the light appeared a terrible fire of shrapnel was opened on us. I counted as many as sixty shells bursting to the minute. We huddled in the trench, but, in spite of its cover, lost a great many men hit.

"Suddenly I heard heavy firing on my right, and through the slowly disappearing darkness I saw a mass of the enemy rush the trench on our right. Many of our men made good their escape by running out at the back, but the remainder were taken prisoners. When I saw the trench was captured I wished to open fire, but dared not do so because of our wounded and prisoners. Then I saw the trench on our left was also in the hands of the Germans, and that parties of them were right behind 'the Devil's Trench' occupied by my company.

"We were, in fact, a little island surrounded by a sea of enemies. The Germans lost no time, and after a further bombardment attacked my position. For some time we held them off, but surrounded and exposed on all sides, we could do nothing. When they brought machine guns to bear on us the game was up, and we were obliged to surrender to save the remainder of our men. The Germans then came up, took away our rifles, and marched us back to their lines. That same evening I was placed in a second-class compartment with eight other officers and nine German soldiers. I had had no food for twenty-four hours, and for twenty-four hours more we were given nothing.

"Our train passed right through Belgium. I was starving and terribly uncomfortable. At the end of twenty-four hours the soldiers gave us some bread and butter. They seemed very afraid to do so, and told us to eat it without being seen. I have to thank these good fellows for my first bite in forty-eight hours. On the following morning we crossed the frontier and reached —, where we are interned in the empty Uhlan barracks.

"We are not well treated. At breakfast we are given black bread and some very bad coffee. We have no lunch, and for dinner receive some thin soup and more black bread. There is a canteen in the barracks where we are allowed to order eggs and bacon. Beer and wines are also sold, but we are not allowed to buy any alcoholic drinks. The German officers of the garrison come in all day and drink before our eyes which is very tantalizing. When we complain of our treatment we are told that we must expect reprisals for the manner in which German women and children are being treated in England. *Exchange.*

THE NEW YEAR.

How It Was Kept In Hongkong.

The usual solemn services saw the New Year in at the various places of worship in the Colony, all of them being well attended.

Despite the depressing time through which the world is passing, the advent of the New Year was celebrated with an unusual amount of hilarity. The places of amusement were well attended, as also was the Hongkong Hotel, where the Band of the 74th Punjabis played and a special menu was served, and, in addition, many private parties were given. As midnight struck the Colony seemed to be given over to an orgy of fireworks, and in most localities it sounded as if a brisk small-arm fire was being kept up. Indeed, the New Year was welcomed with much more noise than has been the case for some years previously.

Yesterday did not open particularly brightly, and a clouded sky did not give much promise of the sunshine which was later enjoyed. Numbers of pedestrians went out on the hills and more than a few picnics were indulged in. One in particular was that of the St. Andrew's Church choir, at Shatin, attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Others went golfing, and the links at Deep Water Bay, Happy Valley and Fanling were the scene of many an interesting match.

The Sports Committee of the Police Recreation Club saw that the New Year was celebrated in something like their usual style, though not of such a magnitude as on previous occasions. All the children of Police in the New Territory came in and were participants in the distribution of presents which took place from the gigantic Christmas Tree. In the afternoon they were occupied with races and games, and generally had a most enjoyable time, the success of which was largely due to the work done by the committee under the leadership of their chairman, Inspector Withers.

Tiffin was served at the club, and was partaken of by a large number, and afterwards an amusing game of football between teams of twenty a-side was played. One party was led by the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, and the other was nicknamed the "Mussle" team. It would be impossible to describe the play, which was nothing short of thrilling. It resolved itself into somewhat of a rough and tumble game, in which scoring played the smallest part. The large crowd of onlookers was amused by arguments between the players whose efforts were carefully looked after by no fewer than four referees, who added to the onerous duty of keeping the game in order that of maintaining a ring for the combatants.

Through the influence of the war the programme was somewhat on a smaller scale than usual, and races for members of the force, and also for ladies, were omitted from the list of events.

DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	against	Britain.
		Russia.
Austria.		France.
		Belgium.
		Japan.
Turkey		Servia.
		Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatums to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidences of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxemburg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxemburg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invad Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxemburg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of $50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declar war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lomberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbertshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Braban-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruska, and occupy Czernovitza. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept.—27 Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia, and captures the Pontoporos (Emden's supply ships) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Lef Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Crefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception a Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser's among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufigi River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

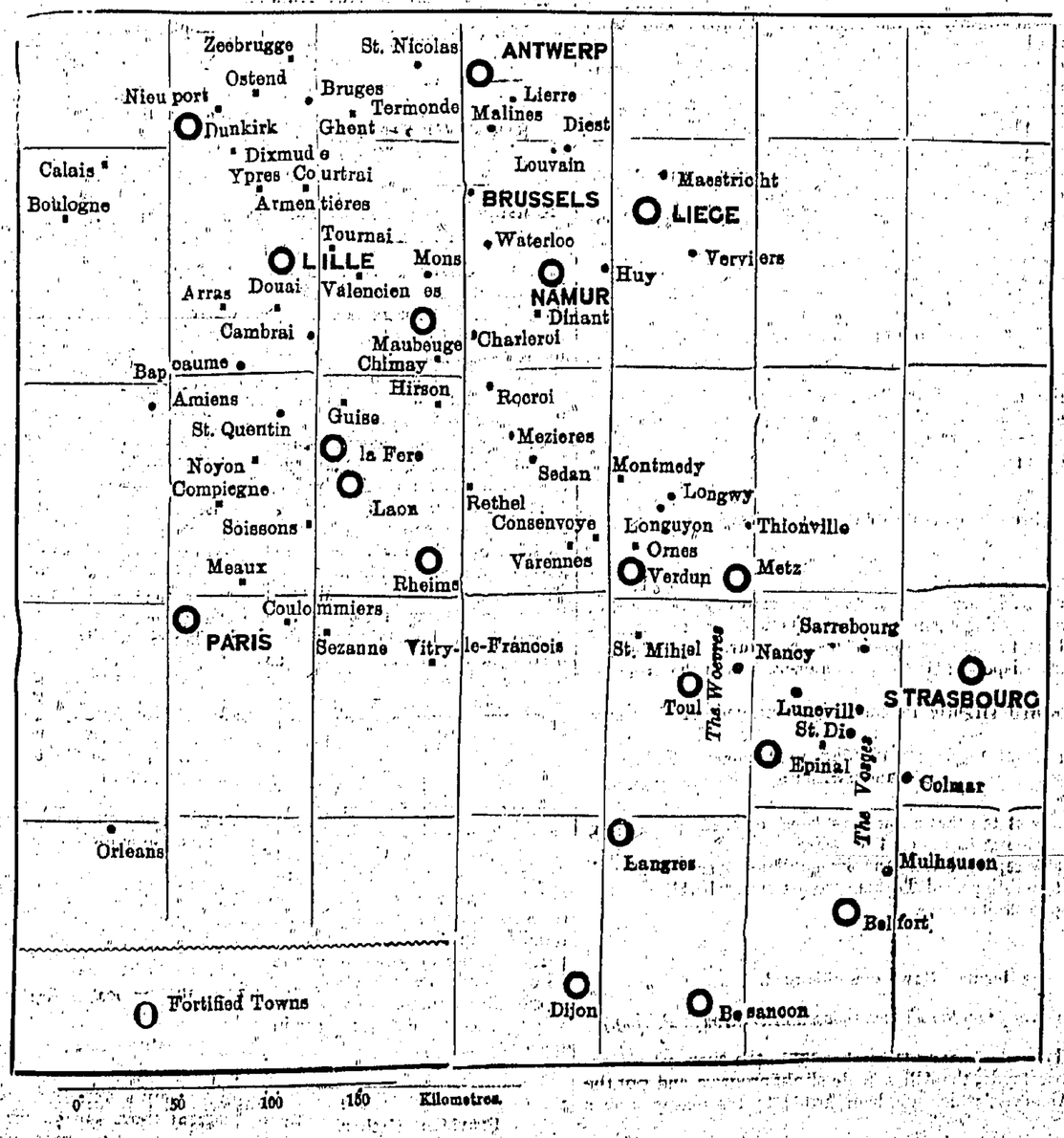
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(*Continued on page 10*)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have begun a general offensive and have made exceedingly good progress all along the line.

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No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on the 1st January, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

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Actg. Agent.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1914.

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„ Soup,—Tong Yuk „	„ 22	牛肉
„ Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	„ 33	牛肉
„ do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	„ 26	牛肉
„ Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	per set 12	牛腸
Bullock's Brains—„ No	each 50	牛脳
„ Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	„ 60	牛舌
„ corned,—Ham Ngau Li ...	„ $1.20	鹹牛舌
„ Head,—Ngau Tau	lb. 14	牛肝
„ Heart,—Ngau Sum	„ 22	牛手
„ Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	each 12	牛利
„ Feet,—Ngau Keuk	„ 12	牛利
„ Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	„ 20	牛骨
„ Tail,—Ngau Mei	lb. 13	牛
„ Liver,—Ngau Kon	„ 6	牛腰
„ Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	set $1.20	牛仔猪羊
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk ...	lb. 26	牛
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	„ 26	羊肩
„ Leg,—Yeung Pei	„ 24	羊腿
„ Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	„ 27	羊心
„ Saddle	„ 27	猪牛
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong	„ set 24	猪
„ Brains,—Chu No	per lb. 14	猪
„ Feet,—Chu Keuk	„ 16	猪
„ Fry,—Chu Chap	„ 16	猪
„ Head,—Chu Tau	„ 12	猪
„ Heart,—Chu Sam	each 18	猪
„ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	lb. 30	猪
„ Liver,—Chu Kon	„ 26	猪
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	„ —	肉
„ Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	„ 30	頭
„ Leg,—Chu Pei	„ 20	心
„ Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	„ 60	腰
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk ...	set 60	肝
„ Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8	仔
„ Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	„ 12	牛
„ Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb. 27	生
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	„ 22	牛仔肉
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	„ 22	牛仔肋
„ Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	„ 27	
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	„ 19	
„ Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	„ 20	
Lard,—Chu Yau	„ 22	

POULTRY. 生口仔

	Cts.	
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb 30	仔鷄
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	„ 30	生鷄
Ducks,—Ap	„ 24	
Doves,—Pan Kau	„ 18	南鴿
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24	蛋鷄
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 34	鷄
„ Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	„ 28	
Geese,—Ngo	„ 24	海鴨
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 30	海鴿
„ Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap, ...	„ 25	白山鴿
Snipe—Sha Tsui	„ each 23	
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65	火鷄
„ Hen, „ „ Na	„ 45	火

FISH. 海鮮

	Cts.	
Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18	嘉魚
Bream,—Pin Yu	„ 20	鯿魚
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	„ 17	海鮮魚
Carp,—Li Yu	„ 22	鯉魚
Catfish,—Chik Yu	„ 15	鯰魚
Codfish,—Mun Yu	„ 16	鱈魚
Crabs,—Hai	„ 24	公花蟹
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	„ 18	魚
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	„ 14	墨魚
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	„ 15	沙
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	„ 12	黃魚
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	„ 13	豬仔魚
„ Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	„ 20	鯆尾甲
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	„ 32	海沙
Frogs,—Tin Kai	„ 33	魚
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	„ 45	黃大魚
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	„ 18	魚
Herrings,—Tso Pak	„ 23	石班魚
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	„ 28	白鮫
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	„ 20	鯧魚
Loach,—Wu Yu	„ 26	鯧魚
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	„ 30	蝦生
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	„ 20	魚魚
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	„ 32	魚魚
Mullet,—Chai Yu	„ 20	吉貢白
Oysters,—Shang Ho	„ 24	鯧花
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	„ 12	頭鯧
Perch,—Tau Lo	„ 24	花鯧
Pike,—Ta Pau Fong	„ 18	班
Plaice,—Pan Yu	„ 14	
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	„ 28	鯧
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	„ 32	白鯧
Prawns,—Ming Ha	„ 40	明蝦
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	„ 12	魚沙西
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	„ 18	
Roach—Chun Yu	„ 12	
Salmon—Ma Yau	„ 35	
Shark—Sha Yu	„ 8	
Skate—Po Yu	„ 10	
Shrimps,—Ha	„ 24	
Snapper,—Lap Yu	„ 32	
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	„ 32	
Tench,—Wan Yu	„ 20	
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	„ 20	
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	„ 64	

FRUITS. 菓子

	Cts.	
Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb. 35	杏仁
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho ...	„ 18	金生平果
(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho ...	„ —	天津平果
„ Small,—Hoi Tong	„ —	海棠
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.—	廣香蕉
„ (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu ...	„ 3	山香蕉
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	„ —	風栗
Carambola,—Yeung To	„ 10	楊桃
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse	each 12	椰子
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30	
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	„ 6	檸檬
„ America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	„ 10	山檸檬
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	„ 30	荔枝乾
„ Fresh	„	
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching ...	lb	甜橙
„ Sweet	„ —	橙
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay ...	„ —	山梨
„ (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	„ 10	沙梨
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	„ 10	花生
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	„ 8	紅
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo ...	each „ —	本地波蘿
„ 2nd „ —Chung-tang Po Lo ...	„ —	中等波蘿
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb 3	大蕉
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	„ —	紅西
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 15	暹柚
„ Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	„ —	上海柚
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb 15	合桃
„ Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	„ —	合桃
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa ...	each —	山瓜

VEGETABLES, &c. 菜蔬

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi Cheuk	lb —	丁厨柳
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau ...	„ —	澳門豆
„ (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	—	
„ Sprout,—Ah Choi	„ 8	治竹
„ Long,—Tau Kok	„ 10	港豆
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8	紅頭菜
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	„ 8	苦瓜
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	„ 8	青茄
„ Red,—Hung Ke	„ 6	紅茄
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	„ 10	芥菜
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	„ 14	菜笋
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb. 8	金笋
Carrots,—Kam Shun	„ 12	金笋
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	„ 12	唐芹菜
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	„ 30	乾辣椒
„ Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	„ 18	紅花椒
„ Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	„ 12	青辣菜
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	„ 10	茄蓏生
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2	青瓜菜
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb 8	蒜頭菇
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	„ 6	新子薑
„ old.—Lo Keung	„ 8	老薑
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	„ 15	力根
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5	山米
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	„ 1	洋生菜
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6	馬蹄
„ Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	„ 8	
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	„ 35	柱蕈
Musk Melon. Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa ...	each—	山—
Okroes	lb 12	
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	„ 8	洋蔥頭
„ Green,—Shang Chong	„ 6	上生蔥頭
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	„ 6	中洋蔥頭
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8	荷蘭芹
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb. —	青豆仔
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	„ 3	海番
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa	„ —	本仔
„ Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	„ 3	日本薯仔
„ American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	„ 8	花旗薯仔
„ Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	„ —	福州
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	„ 3	多瓜
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	„ 5	紅蘿蔔
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	„ 12	大黃
Sage,—Tse So	„ —	紫蘇
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	„ 8	干
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	„ 5	
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	„ 8	番
Taros,—Wu Tau	„ 6	
Turnips Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	„ 5	蘿
„ English,—Yeung Lo Pak	„ —	蔔
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	„ 4	瓜
„ (American),—Kam-san Chit Kwa	„ —	
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	„ 15	節洋菜
„ Lily root,—Lin Ngau	„ 6	蓮藕
Yams,—Ta Shu	„ 6	大薯
English,—Yeung Kan Choi	„ —	洋芹菜
Tau	„ —	海塗豆

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
   (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... $4.50
   per lb., ... .10
   (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00
   per lb., ... .08
   (c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50
   per lb., ... .07
2. Tinned Milk:—
   (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin, .30
   (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
   (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), ... .25
   (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... .35
   (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... .33
   (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin ... ... .20
3. Sugar:—
   Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.00
   Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... .12
   Granulated, per lb., ... .12
   Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... .11
   „ No. 2 „ „ „ „ .10
4. Frozen Meat:—
   Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

GREAT

WAR SALE

STARTS MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 4TH

AT

MACKINTOSH'S

AND CONTINUES FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

OWING TO THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON BUSINESS GENERALLY WE HAVE DECIDED TO MAKE

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES OF THE WHOLE OF OUR NEW AND UP-TO-DATE AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

GENUINE BARGAINS

OF

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT

MACKINTOSH & CO'S., LTD.,

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, 16.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS. SA—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices		Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest		1914. Lowest		1915. Highest. 31st Dec. to now	1915. Lowest. 31st Dec. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.												
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	$760 b. £72/-		120,000	$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	760	750	£2:3/- at ex 1/10⅝ equal to $22.80 for ½ year ending 30/6/14.
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	340	s.	10,000	$050	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	340	340	Final of $3 a/c 1912. Interim of $18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	t.145	n.	10,000	£15	5	145	May	133	Jan.	145	145	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	$760		2,400	$250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	$760	$750	Final of $20 making $50 for 1912 and Interim of $30 for 1913
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	$200		12 000	$100	60	2 0	April	192½	Jan.	205	200	Final of $12 mak. $15 for 1912 & Int. of $3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	$149		20,000	$'00	20	160	Ju'y	140	Oct.	149	148½	$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	$385	s.	8,000	$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	385	385	$27 for 1912
Shipping.												
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld	$5½	b.	30,000	$25	all	10	Jan.	5½	Dec.	6	5½	$1 for '906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	$30	s.	20,000	$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	30	29½	$3 for year ending 30'6'14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld	22	s.	80,000	$15	all	29¼	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	23	Interim of 50 cts. for ½ year ending 30'6'14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	$61	b.	60,000 / 60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	61	56½	Final of 3% m'king 6 % on preferred shares & 5 % on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	75/-	b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	77/-	75/-	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913 Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 22
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	$40		40,000	$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	40	40	$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30'4'14
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	$77	b.	20,000	$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	77	77	$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	$17	s.	7,000	$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	17	17	$3 for 1897
Mining.												
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	33/6		1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	37/6	33/6	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	$2.40	b.	200 000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	2½	2.20	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	25/6		160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	25/6	25/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	$74	s.	60,000	$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	74	74	$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poa D Co., Ld.	$59	s.	50,000	$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	59	59	$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	50	n.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	53	50	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	82½	b.	66,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	91	82½	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands	t.94		25,000	t.100	t.100	—		—		94	94	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld. (Old).	$120	b.	12,000	$50	25	128	July	120	Dec.	120	120	$3.50 for half year ending 30'6'14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	$114	s.	50,000	$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	114	113	$3½ for ½ year ending 30'6'14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	$7½	b.	150,000	$10	all	9¼	Jan.	7	Nov.	7½	7¼	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld	$44	b.	60,000	$50	30	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	44	44	$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	t.98	b.	78,000	t.50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	98	95	Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ld.	$71		12,500	$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	71	71	$2.00 for half year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel	p.8		15,000	p.10	all	—		—		8	8	15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates	$100		10,000	$100	all	—		—		100	100	First year.
Cotton Mills.												
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	t.117		20,000	t.50	all	138	July.	125	May	117	117	Tls. 12 for year ending 31'10'14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	$7	s.	125.000	$10	all	8¼	Mar.	7	June	7	$7	50 cents 31'7'08
Kung Yik	11½	b.	75,000	t.10	all	14½	Jan.	11	Mar.	11½	11½	Tls. 1½ for year ending 30'11'13
Laou Kung Mow	74		8,000	t.100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	75	75	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	t.78		40,000	t.50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	78	78	Tls. 10 for year ending 30'6'13
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ld.	$10¼	b.	60,000	$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10¼	10¼	$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	$4	s.	50,000 / 50,000	$5 / $1	all / all	4.90	July	4	April	4	4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)												
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ld.	7¾	b.	200,000	$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	7¾	7½	70 cts. for 1913.
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	$35	s.	40,000	7½	6	39	June	35	Aug.	35	35	$1.50 for year ending 31'7'14
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	5¼	b.	400,000	$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	5½	5	40 cts. for 1911.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	$37	b.	90,000	$'0	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	37	36½	$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ld.	$195		5,000	$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	195	195	Interim of $2½ a/c 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	$25		60,000	$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	25	25	$2 for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.10	b.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5.30	5.10	Final div. of 6d. making 7½d. per share for 1913
Langkats	t.35	b.	250,000	g.10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	34	32	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	$10	b.	25,000	$10	all	10½	Jan.	9¼	June	10	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do (New)	75 cts.	b.	50,000	$10	$1.	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	75 cts.	75 cts.	
Philippines Ld.	$5	s.	75,000	$10	all	—		—		5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ld.	$6		—	—	10	—		—		6	6	$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papieteries du Tonkin	$20		13,200	$50	all	—		—		20	20	None
Shanghai Sumatras	$135		13,000	t.20	all	—		—		135	135	No dividend this year.
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	$4¼	s.	20,000	$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	4¼	4¼	35 cts. for year ending 31'5'14
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	$18		50,000	$10	all	22¼	Feb.	17	Jan.	18	18	$1.25, per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Watson and Co., Ld.	$7	s.	90,000	$10	all	8¼	April	6.90	Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	$6½	s.	2.1 00	$7	all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	6¾	6½	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	$29	b.	6,000	$25	all	30	June	29	Dec.	29	29	$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.
Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Vœux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude

CORRECTED TO NOON DEC., 31, 1914.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated December 31, state:—

Our market continues firm and a fair number of transactions have taken place, chiefly for investment account.

Bar Silver is quoted at 22.3 4 per oz. ready, market.

Exchange on London opened to day at 1/9⅛, T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have remained firm and close in demand at $760.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet with sellers at $340 and buyers at $335. Unions have again advanced and sales have taken place at $760, closing steady. North Chinas are unchanged at Tls. 145. Yangtszes have been placed at Tls. 205 Ex. 73.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at $148.1-2 after sales at $148.1-2 and $149. Hongkong Fires continue steady at $385.

Shipping.—China and Manilas have been done at $6 and $5.1-2, closing with further buyers at the latter rate. Douglas's are offering at $29.1-2. Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats can be obtained at $22, buyers of small quantities offering $21. Indo Chinas have been booked at various rates from $56.1-2 to $61, closing steady at the latter rate. Shell Transports have changed hands at 75/- closing steady. Star Ferries are unchanged with sellers at $40.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong & Whampoa Docks are on offer at $59 without leading to business. Kowloon Wharves have sellers at $74. Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 50. Hongkew Wharves have buyers in the north at Tls. 82.1-2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are firm at $77 buyers, after sales at the rate. Luzons are a weak market at $17.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have sellers at $114 after sales at $113, Humphreys Estate shares changed hand at 7½ and close steady. Kowloon Lands and West Points remain unchanged at quotations. Shanghai Lands are a firm market at Tls. 98. Hongkong Central Estates are obtainable at $100 and Hongkong Hotels are wanted at $120.

Mining.—Raubs have advanced from $2.20 to $2.50 after sales at intermediate rates and close in request at $2.40. Kailans can probably be obtained at 34/- ex. div. Tronohs have enquiries at 25/3 and Langkats are in demand at Tls. 35 after reported sales at Tls. 32.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have buyers at $6½ and sellers at $7. Ewo's are quoted from Shanghai at Tls. 117; Kung Yiks, at Tls. 11½ (a dividend of Tls. 1.20 per share has been declared for year ending 30.11.14); Shanghai Cottons, at Tls. 78; Soey Chees, at Tls. 38; Laou Kung Mows, at Tls. 75. The market for all cotton shares closes firm.

Miscellaneous. — There are buyers of China Borneos at $10½; China Providents at $7¼, after sales at $7½ and $7¾; Green Island Cements at $5½, at which figure a few shares have changed hands; Hongkong Electrics at $37; Hongkong Low Level Trams at $5.10; and Peak Trams at $10 for the old shares and 75 cents for the new. There are sellers of China Light and Powers at $4; Dairy Farms at $35; Ices at $195; Steam Laundries at $4½; A. S. Watsons at $7 and Wm. Powells at $6½.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise:
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

5.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	,, 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	,, 15 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	,, 15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to	1.35 P.M.	,, 10 Min.
1.35 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	,, 15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to	3.15 P.M.	,, 10 Min.
3.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	,, 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to	8.10 P.M.	,, 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS:
8.55 P.M. and 9 P.M., 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 12.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.45 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	,, 10 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	,, 15 Min.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	,, 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	,, 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	,, 10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	,, 15 Min.
7.00 P.M. to	8.10 P.M.	,, 10 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern. The undersigned will as from the 1st day of January, 1915, carry on business as Import, Export merchant and commission agent under his own name, having severed all connections with the firm of P. Soffietti & Co.

(Sgd.) A. GALLOTTI.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1914.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 8/-. J. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

SILIMPOPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

EXCHANGE.

Selling		Buying.	
T/T	1/9⅛	T/T. Marks	Nom.
Demand	1/9 3/16	Demand Germany	,,
30 d/s	1/9¼	T/T. France	2.21
60 d/s	1/9 5/16	Demand Paris	2.21⅛
4 m/s	1/9⅜	On Haiphong	6% prem.
T/T Shanghai	78	On Saigon	,,
Private 30 d/s sight		On Bangkok	87½
T/T Singapore	75 5/8	4 m/s. L/C	1/9 7/8
T/T Japan	87½	4 m/s. D/P	1/10
T/T India	133¼	6 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/4
Demand India	133½	30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10⅛
T/T Bombay		30 d/s. San F'cc & N.Y.	44⅜
Demand Bombay	133½	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T Calcutta		4 m/s. Francs	2.32
Demand Calcutta	133½	6 m/s. do	2.37
Demand Manila	87½	Gold Leaf per tael	$56.50
T/T. San F'co & N.Y.	43⅜	Sovereign	$11.10
Demand, New York	43 1/4	Bar Silver, ready	22 3/4
T/T. Java	107	forward	...

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		Discount per $100:	
Chinese...20 cts. pieces	$23 3/8	Hongkong. 20 cts. pieces	$18¼
Chinese...10 ,,	$23¾	Hongkong. 10 ,,	$18½

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York,
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	London.
Calcutta.	Manila.
Canton.	Panama.
Cebu.	Peking.
Colon.	San Francisco.
Hankow.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	Singapore.
Kobe.	Yokohama.

CAPITAL PAID-UP $3,250 000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,060,000
(U.S. Gold) $7.310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen	48,000,000	
Paid-up Capital ...	,,	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches	Agencies at
Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen	Pekin
Fengtien	Ryotan (Port Arthur)
Harbin	San Francisco
Hankow	Shanghai
Honolulu	Tiehling
Kobe	Tientsin
Liao-Yang	Toky
London	Los Angeles
Lyons	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, If Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.— Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months. 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB.
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at $3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000	
Subscribed ,,	1,125,000	
Paid Up ,,	562,500	
Reserve Fund	465,000	

BANKERS:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON
Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	Dec. 19	
Malwa, New	$9.025	per p.
Malwa, Old	9.125	,,
Patna, New	9,325	per chs.
Patna, Old	9,200	,,
Benares, New	9,050	,,
Benares, Old	8,825	,,

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force, New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

is the leading Life Company of the Dominion. Outside of Companies issuing industrial policies, the Sun Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the British Empire.

Funds Exceed £11,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VŒUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION 15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

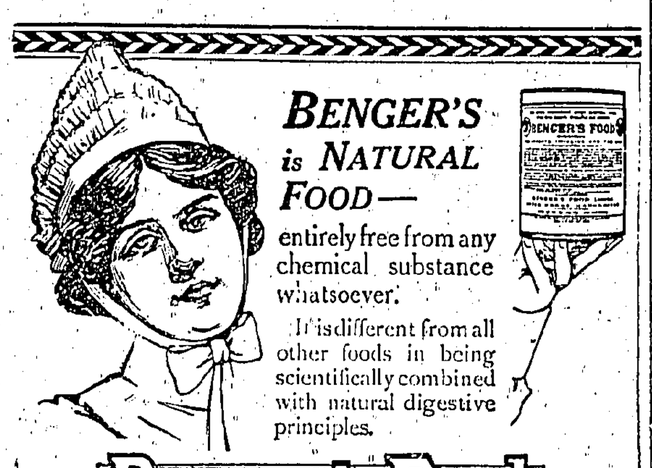
in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use, for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.



BENGER'S is NATURAL FOOD—

entirely free from any chemical substance whatsoever.

It is different from all other foods in being scientifically combined with natural digestive principles.

Benger's Food

is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and digestive disorder.

The composition of Benger's Food is known to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

An interesting booklet explaining how Benger's Food "assists Nature" for Invalids and Convalescents, free from BENGER'S FOOD LTD., OTTER WORKS, MANCHESTER, ENG.

Branch Offices:

NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 91, WILLIAM STREET. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, PITT STREET.

Canadian Agents—National Drug & Chemical Co. Ltd., 34, St. Gabriel Street, MONTREAL, and branches. 1701

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by posta registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The American mail, ex Manchuria, has been transferred to the Cordillera, which is due to arrive here on the 11th inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, Cordillera, 11th Jan.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per CHIPSHING, 2nd Jan., 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG SANG, 2nd Jan., 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail — Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) —Per CHENAN, 2nd Jan. 2 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 7th Jan.)

TO-MORROW

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI M., 3rd Jan., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 3rd Jan. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 3rd Jan. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 4th Jan.

Japan via Kobe—Per FAUSANG, 4th Jan., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per LIENSHING, 4th Jan., p.m.

TUESDAY, 5th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 5th Jan., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 5th Jan. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 5th Jan., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Anping—Per SOSHU MARU, 5th Jan., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per HANGSANG, 5th Jan., 4 p.m.

Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 5th inst., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 6th Jan.

C'dian A'can & E'pean Mails — Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B. C. & Tacoma, United Kingdom via Canada—Per CANADA M., 6th Jan., 1 p.m.

Straits, India and Calcutta—Per NAMSANG, 6th Jan. 2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Tientsin—Per CHEONGSHING, 6th Jan., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 8th Jan. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 9th Jan.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Arica & Iquique—Per KIYO MARU, 9th Jan., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 12th Jan.

French Mail. — Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (Late letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail) — Per CORDILLERE, 12th Jan., 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan.

Australian Mail. — Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 13th Jan., 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

28th Dec., to 3rd Jan, 19.5.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
Mon.	28	m 7 55	4.2	m 1 6	2
		6 3 a	5.1	11 46 a	3.4
Tues.	29	8 31	4.9	m. 2 2	2.3
		6 36 a	6.0	0 31 a	3.5
Wed.	30	m 9 31	4.6	m 2 39	1.8
		7 23 a	7.3	0 55 a	3.6
Thur	31	m 10 22	5.0	m 3 14	1.2
		7 55 a	7.7	1 3 a	3.6
Fri.	1	m 11 9	4.0	m 3 48	0.9
		8 30 a	8.0	1 32 a	3.7
Sat.	2	11 31	4.0	m 4 23	0.6
		9 9 a	8.1	2 16 a	3.6
Sun.	3	11 57	4.0	m 5 0	0.5
		9 50 a	8.2	3 11 a	3.9

m morning. a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Arcadia, Br. s.s. 3,567, S. Barcham, 1st inst.—Singapore, 27th ult., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, K. Hattori, 1st inst.—Swatow, 31st ult., Gen.—O. S. K.

Albiana, Br. s.s. 2,900, W. Dunbar, 1st inst.—Chingwantao, 25th ulto., Coal—D. & Co.

Tean, Br. s.s. 1,250, Walker, 1st instant—Manila, 29th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,347, F. Temda, 1st—Singapore, 24th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 1st inst.—Swatow, 31st December Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 2nd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 8,070, W. v Wyd Juirmento, 1st inst.—Java, 23rd ult., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Kirin Maru, Jap. 2,356, B. Tauda, 1st inst.—Moji, 27th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Taksang, British s.s. 977, W. McClure, 2nd inst.—Haiphong, 31st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,330, Eedy, 1st instant.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Arcadia from London on Jan. 1.—Mrs J A Martin, Mr & Mrs A Wilkes, Miss Wilkes, J Johnson, J H Harris, T S Mina, A M Mackay, Mrs D Davis, Mr & Mrs Fooks, Mr & Mrs D K Moss, Mrs W S Lawson, Miss K E Watney, Miss L Jackson, Miss Darley, Lady Rees Davies, T W Arnsworth, W Carrie, H W Law, Miss Crabbe, Lin Kwu-kew, Chu Lah-chu, Miss R P Lowes, Ow Pon-haw, Loo Ponseng, Leong On, Leong Le-si.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Kamo Maru for Japan, on Jan. 1.—Messrs D Takei, E Wood, E E Garrod Dr Y Okamura, Miss Boyd, Miss Todd, Dr Kimura, Obdaira, Major A Saigo, Major N Morita, M Namara, Shibayama, Majima, Miss Simon, Rev Miles, S Ito, Kamiyama, Nakanishi, Dr Honda, Ito, Mrs Morita, N Inouye, Kitazawa, J Shimada.

Per s.s. Nile for Shanghai on Jan. 1.—Mr & Mrs Steen, Miss F Brideaux, G F Voyce, Mrs R D & Miss Mauchan, Dr C J Davenport, Mrs Davenport, Miss F M Davenport, Miss L Rees, Mrs H Wilson, Mrs F W Etheridge, G Kay, Nurse McNaught Miss E Kirke, W Ward, F L C Johnson.

Per s.s. Arcadia for Shanghai on Jan. 2.—Mr & Mrs & Master Mistry, E Mortimer Reid, E A G May, J J Thompson, Madame Reynaud, C Luthy, Capt J Pederson.

Per s.s. Nagoya for London on Jan. 1.—C F Young, Lance Sergt Spencer, Mrs Wilkinson, S O F Cooke, Mrs H W Grant, J W Dell, G S Helling, A Murdoch, W D Mellis-Smith, Morsan, E Witherall, Gen N W Barnardiston, Mrs & Miss Barnardiston & maid, Capt Hamilton & Mrs Moore & maid, Miss Paton, Mrs Mellis Smith, Mrs Jackson, J H Saunders, R Yeung, G Manby, Telegraphist Church, Miss Hazel Doty, R Huest, C Hottsche, E V C Thomson, G H Armstrong, Miss T Meldrum, T M Petpritue, E Gomes.

Per s.s. Fushimi Maru for Europe etc.—Count K Ohtani, Mr & Mrs Taylor, Fred Eskinewood, T Nakamura, Capt I Matsuda Dr H Shiota, Mrs Dafforn, Miss MacEwen,

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 31.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.10	30.09
Temperature	65	64	68
Humidity	65	76	74
Wind Direction	E	—	E
,, Force	4	0	3
Weather	b	o	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on the 30th 66

Lowest ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 59

H.K. Observatory, 31st December.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 31st at 11.55—The northern depression is now central over Hokkaido.

A strong anticyclone has formed over N. China, but pressure has decreased slightly along the south coast of China to Tourane. It has increased slightly over the Philippines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, increasing to a gale.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

31st Dec., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds Direction.	Winds Force.	Weather.
W'ostock	7a	30.25	7		nne	1	b
Nemuro	6a	29.79			sse	5	
Hakodate	,,	29.77			sw	3	
Tokio	,,	30.08			nw	1	
Kochi	,,	30.25			sw	1	
Nagasaki	,,				ssw	4	
K'sgima	,,	30.27			ese	1	
Oshima	,,	30.26			s	1	
Naha	,,	30.21			ese	1	
Ishi'jima	,,	30.13	//		e	5	
Bonin Is.	,,	30.16			ene	1	
Chefoo	,,						
W'haiwei	,,	30.54	25	76	n	8	b
Hankow	,,						
Ichang	,,						
Kiukiang	,,						
Changsha	,,						
Shanghai	,,	30.36	46		nne	4	oq
Gutzlaff	,,	30.28	49		nne	5	om
Sharp P.	7a	30.11	62		w	1	o
Amoy	6a	30.13	60	88	sw	4	o
Swatow	,,	30.14	59	100	n	1	or
Taihoku	5a	30.12				0	
Taichu	,,	30.12			e	2	
Tainan	,,	30.11			n	6	
Koshun	,,	30.07			n	6	
P'dores	,,	30.10			nw	6	
Canton	6a	30.12	58	88	ese	1	b
H'kong	,,	30.10	64	76		0	o
Gap Rock	,,	30.10	-		ene	3	c
Macao	,,	30.10	60		nne	1	c
Wuchow	9a	30.20	61	88	e	3	c
Pakhoi	,,						
Hoihow	,,						
Phuilen	6a	30.08	63		ene	3	o
Tourane	,,	30.04	70		s	4	c
C. St. J.	,,	29.96	73		ene	4	c
Aparri	,,	30.02	71		sw	1	b
Manila	,,	29.99	67				b
Legaspi	,,	29.98	78		nne	1	b
Iloilo	9a	29.99	80		ne	2	b
Bacolod	,,				n	1	b
Cebu	,,	29.98	83		ne	1	b
Labuan	,,						

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ENGLISH MAIL.

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LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Arcadia, Capt. S. Barcham	noon 16th Jan.	Freight & P'sage
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nankin, Capt. G. Manley	10 a.m. 20th Jan.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Namur, Capt. A. Collyer	about 20th Feb.	Freight & P'sage

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E. A. Hewett,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1915

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PERSIA 9000 tons

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MANCHURIA	,,	TUESDAY,	19th Jan at 1 p.m.
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MONGOLIA	,,	TUESDAY,	16th Feb. at 1 p.m.

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

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